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FIVE CENTS A COPY

Old Fort Dearborn, Ancestor of Chicago, Is Rebuilt for World Exposition in 1933

FRONTIER STOCKADE IS NOT ORNAMENTAL

Facsimile of Original Log Building Erected on 'Made' Island

By FREDERICK W. CARR
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The ancestor of the city of Chicago, a little frontier Indian fort, has returned in facsimile to show the metropolis from what a modest seed it took its start.

A century and a quarter ago soldiers first gave official recognition to this spot, then merely a nameless bit of the western wilds, by cutting down trees and building a stockade, barracks and blockhouses.

Then they named their work Fort Dearborn, after the Secretary of War at the time, Gen. Henry Dearborn, and Chicago's site came into history though the name Chicago and town were yet to wait many years.

The fort was burned by the Indians during the War of 1812 after an ambush, and since then the old fort and the massacre have been one of Chicago's few traditions. Now for the purpose of the Chicago's Centennial World's Fair of 1933 Fort Dearborn has been rebuilt. Fortunately the War Department had the original plans. These have been carefully followed in the reconstruction. The fort, its makers declare, is as nearly the duplicate of the original as it is possible for this age to turn out.

Fort Dearborn will be opened this spring to the public. It is complete and needs only to be furnished as it was. Various historical authorities are now working on this task.

The fort seems tiny. Chicago is surprised to see how small it was. That is the first and the repeated impression the sight of Chicago's forerunner leaves. It appears to huddle down, overpowered by the great city behind it.

Fort Is Small

In three minutes you can walk all the way around the fort. Within, it is only 36 paces from building to building across the toy parade ground.

The outer stockade is but five feet tall. An Indian could vault over it easily. The inner stockade's 10 feet are forbidding, but it consists of a single row of logs and you can see through the chinks, which leaves an uncomfortable feeling that there is little there at all. The outer stockade is 146 by 140 feet. The blockhouses are 41 feet high at the peak and 22 feet square.

Doubtless to the Redskin equipped with a bow and arrow, the log castle which took 18 months to erect looked too strong. But it shrinks as you go

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Union of Library Assets Urged at Yale Dedication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11—A plea by Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, that the libraries of the United States "pool" their resources for the benefit of scholars marked the dedication of Yale University's $7,000,000 Sterling Memorial Library here this afternoon.

The building, which takes in a city square 350 feet on each side, has a capacity of 3,000,000 volumes and can seat 2000 readers at one time. It is in modern Gothic style, designed by James G. Rogers, and has a 16-storied book tower which contains offices for 300 research students. Funds for the building were provided from the bequest by John W. Sterling, New York lawyer.

John A. Garver's presentation address revealed that Yale has received a total of $29,133,091 from Mr. Sterling's estate, of which $10,000,000 has been used to establish professorships and scholarships.

Mr. Putnam in his address called for a "disarmament conference" on the part of American libraries.

"Collections of concern to the scholar are very unevenly distributed," he said. "There is no authority that can mobilize them in his service. Nor is there as yet among our libraries any coöperation in purchase that would apply the current resources to perfecting the material as a whole in the respects in which it is still defective, instead of applying it in competition that is wasteful and in repetitions that would be needless if the libraries served him as a unit.

"The remedy lies only in voluntary, organized coöperation. The libraries of our universities should take the lead in it. The ability is peculiarly theirs, the independence of legislative control, and the interest in the result to be secured. The loan of material which may overcome inconveniences of location is already with them a habit, which needs only to be enlarged and freed from hampering conditions; agreements in coöperative selection require only the will and a reasonable magnanimity."

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 20
News of Sports—Page 16
Financial News—Pages 18 and 19

FEATURES

The Radio Playhouse 6
Interior Decoration and Antiques ... 8 and 9
Art News and Comment—Theatrical News 10
Music of the World—Theatrical News 11
Educational 12
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening 13
Book Reviews and Literary News 14
The Home Forum 15
"The power of the Word"
[With Dutch Translation]
Daily Features 23
Editorials 24

Danes Urge Duty on Russian Grain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

DANISH farmers at a mass meeting at Hillbrod urged an import tax be levied on Russian grain.

At present imports into Denmark of Russian grain amount to some 14,000,000 barrels annually. An import tax would reduce this quantity to 10,000,000 barrels and the proposed tax would amount to some 40,000,000 crowns ($10,000,000), which should be applied to a reduction of the permanent taxes on property.

The duty would be regulated according to the difference in price between Danish grain and the corresponding kind of Russian grain. The higher price for grain, it was contended, would reduce the production of bacon, and hence improve the price of that commodity.

Great Service Predicted for College Women

Dr. Mary E. Woolley Says Future Holds Practically Unlimited Promise

Citing the establishment of a committee on international relations as not only one of the most important aspects of the American Association of University Women's program, but one of which the founders, 50 years ago, could scarcely have dreamed, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, presodent of Mount Holyoke College today took the association members on a "grand tour" in retrospect through the history of the association as part of her presidential address.

Many hundreds of the approximately 1000 members and delegates who have been attending the three-day biennial at the Hotel Statler in Boston were in the ballroom when Dr. Woolley bade them look back with her at the work of 50 years, and forward with her at a practically unlimited promise for service of the future.

Dr. Woolley enumerated many significant points in association history. The first meeting was attended by 17 women, representing eight colleges, meeting in 1881 in a Boston parlor.

The next year 65 graduates of women's colleges organized an association of Collegiate Alumnæ, "the first association of college and university trained women in the world."

Western Association Formed

In 1884 the western association of the Collegiate Alumnæ was formed, arranging their organization as a separate one. The association historians have defined this move as seeming "to students of frontier history, the individualistic West against an East considered to be too conservative."

After six years the two organizations were united. But already the western association had established a fellowship for women, the beginning of what is now one of the most important phases of the association's contribution to scholarship.

In the summer of 1903 the Southern Association of College Women was organized at Knoxville, Tenn., "first to unite college women in the South for the higher education of women; second, to raise the standard of education for women; third, to develop preparatory schools and to define the line of demarcation between preparatory schools and colleges."

From that time forward, Dr. Woolley said, the history of the organization had been made up of one fascinating story after another; the establishment of branches and sections, study groups and lectures, research scholarships and international fellowships. The organization became the first "rating agency" in the

(Continued on Page 20, Column 2)

Chicago Looks Back 125 Years

REBUILT FORT DEARBORN AND ORIGINAL SITE

Top Left—Present Site of Old Fort Dearborn on the Chicago River. Top Right—Blockhouse of Reconstructed Fort Showing the New Chicago Skyscrapers in the Distance (Hedrich-Blessing Studio). Center—Main Entrance of Fort From the Inside. Below—View of Fort Taken From Airplane (© Chicago Aerial Survey Co.).

Granddaughter of Last Shogun Eases Tradition for Americans

Princess Kikuko, Bride of Prince Takamatsu, of Japan, Through Consul Gives Interview to Women of the Press on Arrival in New York

By ETHEL C. INCE
Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, April 11—Her Royal Highness Princess Kikuko Takamatsu, granddaughter of Shoguns, paid tribute to democracy on her arrival here yesterday, in company of her husband, Prince Takamatsu, brother of the Emperor of Japan, by breaking a tradition of centuries and permitting herself to be interviewed indirectly by reporters for just about a minute and a half.

Members of the Japanese royal family are never interviewed, it appears—even indirectly. It simply is not done, and for an American reporter barely to suggest the possibility of interviewing the Princess makes even the most Americanized Japanese give a start of astonishment and stare incredulously. When any member of the Japanese royal family desires to convey information to the press, he designates a spokesman to give the interview—and that's that.

Their Imperial Highnesses paused graciously on the gangplank for several minutes to accommodate the camera men. One glance at the Princess was enough to start a score of pencils recording the fact that she is remarkably pretty and has a charming manner.

With a demure smile and large dark eyes scanning rather curiously the crowd on the tug, she stood next the Prince while the cameras snapped. She wore a long coat of very pale blue with gray fox collar and a closely fitted hat of crocheted straw of the same color, oyster white gloves, gray stockings, black patent leather pumps and carried a gray snakeskin bag. Her dress was of blue silk with small dark figures and she wore a single string

(Continued on Page 20, Column 4)

Reduction in Hours and Wage Revision Advised for India

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 11—The Royal Commission under John Henry Whiteley, former Speaker of the House of Commons, which has been investigating industrial and other labor conditions in India, where 400,000 railway workers receive less than $12 a month and factory laws permit working up to 60 hours weekly, has drafted a report which is to appear in May.

This report, according to a Government organ here, favors new wages legislation and reduction in working hours. It also stresses the importance of having organized bodies of employers and workers to negotiate wage conditions.

It recognizes, however, that alike in this matter and as regards housing and sanitation, which are other matters needing improvement, responsibility must continue to be placed chiefly upon employers, owing to the difficulty of providing government machinery in so vast a country where only a minute proportion of a population three times as large as that of the United States is employed in non-agricultural pursuits.

The commission is now in Britain after spending 18 months in India and collecting evidence which fills 18 volumes.

COSTA RICA HELPS MANAGUA

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 11 (By U. P.)—Costa Rica contributed to the relief of Managua yesterday when 80 boxes, crates and bales of clothes, vegetables and groceries were shipped to Corinto. The material was purchased with funds raised by Government contribution and private subscriptions

Borah Appeals to Moscow for Right of American Fliers to Pass Over Russia

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—A direct appeal on behalf of American round-the-world fliers for permission to fly over Russian territory has been made to the Soviet Government in Moscow by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Borah's request was made at the personal solicitation of the two aviators, Hugh Herndon Jr. and Clyde E. Pangborn. They propose a world flight to investigate practicable commercial air routes. They desire to fly over Russia and Siberia.

When their application was rejected they turned to Mr. Borah. He took the matter up with Boris E. Skvirsky, chief of the Soviet information bureau, who cabled Moscow. The Soviet Government replied that the matter was closed, adding that the request was rejected in retaliation against the Treasury's embargoes on Russian imports into the United States and also against the activities of the Fish Committee.

Mr. Borah then decided to cable directly to Moscow. He has as yet no reply, but understands that the Soviet Government is reconsidering its stand with the possibility of altering it. In his communication Mr. Borah is understood to have advised the Russians that while they had a real complaint against American official treatment that in the long run a policy of petty retaliation would not aid them.

This is the third time that Mr. Borah has communicated directly with the Soviet Government on behalf of Americans.

He cabled to the Foreign Minister in 1928 to request the Soviet Union to send aid to Carl Eielson, American flier stranded in the arctic. The Russians dispatched an ice cutter, Stavropol, and an airplane, which eventually found Mr. Eielson.

Last year Mr. Borah cabled the Foreign Minister asking him about the truth of reports that 14 Jewish Rabbis were held awaiting execution. The Minister replied directly to Mr. Borah that all but three had been released.

Although American official aviators, such as the army round-the-world fliers, have always scrupulously avoided Russian territory in the past, Americans flying on unofficial missions have been given all possible facilities by the Soviet Government until the present policy of retaliation was put into effect.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY SUBJECT TO LIBERALS

Lloyd George to Insist on Bold Action in Unemployment Issue

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 11.—The Liberals are once more cracking a whip over the Government, and their organ here declares in large capitals today that a "new political crisis" has arisen over the censure motion which the Conservatives are to bring forward in the House of Commons April 16.

This motion charges Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, with failure to carry out his election pledges as regards unemployment. The Government would be liable to be defeated and compelled to resign if the Liberals voted the wrong way. At present, the position is that the decision is not to be taken into which lobby David Lloyd George is to lead his followers until after the chief Government spokesmen have made their statements.

In other words, the Government is threatened with being thrown out unless it pays Mr. Lloyd George's price, which is to treat quite seriously his demand for bold and energetic handling of unemployment along the line of the Liberals' plans, which include borrowings for national schemes.

This new development is the outcome of recent by-elections where the Liberals have been losing support, owing to the policy adopted in keeping the Socialist Government in office without more guarantees in return.

Brazilian Women Renew Suffrage Move; Alliance Clubs to Scan National Issues

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—The equal-rights-for-woman movement which was allowed to become dormant during the revolution last year is again being revived with greater strength than ever and, according to suffrage leaders, will be vigorously brought to the attention of the Government at once.

Declaring that the Brazilian woman has demonstrated her equality with men in meeting with calm great national issues and pointing out the part played by women in the revolution of 1930, the organized women's clubs of Brazil propose to carry their fight to the President himself, if necessary, in order to obtain the ballot they have sought the last 15 years.

The national feminist movement, after the women of Minas Geraes formed their own fighting battalions during the revolt and followed their men in battle, has taken an extraordinary forward step in reorganization. It has gained impetus through the militant acts of the women of the north who donned khaki and placed themselves at the call of the revolutionary party. Ideas which were formerly chimeric have now become practical working plans for the further advancement of women, plans which directly aim at social, political and economic recognition in the new constitution of the Brazilian Republic.

A number of enthusiastic and ardent workers recently reorganized the National Alliance of Women, with Elvira Komer and Nathercia Silveira, two women attorneys, and Amelia Godoy, at its head. They will draft and circulate petitions for suffrage.

One of the first items to receive the attention of the alliance will be the furthered intellectual elevation of Brazilian women through the agency of clubs at which current topics as well as the economic and political aspects of the nation would be discussed.

CRAIN COUNSEL ADMITS CITY IS RACKET-RIDDEN

Says, However, in New York Hearing It Is Impossible to Get Evidence

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—The defense of Thomas C. T. Crain to the first charge of negligence in his conduct of office as District Attorney of New York County, in the inquiry conducted by Judge Samuel Seabury—his alleged failure to act effectively against rackets in the fish market—will conclude, it is expected, Monday morning. Samuel Untermyer, defense counsel, will undertake further to prove that, while New York City is racket-ridden, preventive measures are outside the province of the District Attorney.

In the meantime the respondent is studying the transcript of testimony brought out by John Kirkland Clark, Seabury counsel, on the extortion racket in Fulton fish market to decide whether it warrants submission to a grand jury. While on trial, Mr. Crain is still District Attorney and must determine whether facts revealing conditions in the Fulton market are worthy of indictment proceedings. Thus he is placed in the anamolous position of being forced to pass judgment upon himself.

Evidence thus far has demonstrated specifically that racketeering and a system of extortion in the guise of "protection" are practiced in the fish market. Henry D. Robbins, president of Chesebro Brothers and Robbins, wholesale fish dealers, testified yesterday that $12,500 which he collected last fall from wholesalers and turned over to "Ben Espy," was paid to avert trouble and possibly violence.

Mr. Robbins was a reluctant witness, however, and would not corroborate previous testimony that some, or all, of this money went to the missing Joseph Lanza, business agent for the Fish Handlers' Union, who, it was testified, levied annual tribute on the fish merchants for protection.

The first witness brought forward by Mr. Untermyer, to show that the district attorney worked hard to suppress racketeering, was Charles Pilatsky, one of two young deputy assistants to Mr. Crain, who testified that rackets flourish in the city, but insisted that evidence of the direct sort necessary to return indictments was unobtainable.

In four months, Mr. Pilatsky asserted he interviewed for Mr. Crain more than 600 witnesses on 150 complaints of racketeering in 60 industries, with the net result of three indictments and no convictions. The activities of his bureau had included investigations, he said, into charges of extortion under threat of violence in the trades of millinery, flowers, music, paper-hanging, hod-carrying, window cleaning, barbering, butchering, poultry, cinders, leather, overalls, clothing, shrinking, neckwear, paper boxes, stationary engineering, grapes, newsstands and night patrols. Indictments were found in the window cleaning, leather goods and cinder rackets, he reported.

As the tale of laxity in Tammany's county prosecutor's office was being unfolded before Judge Seabury, Mayor James J. Walker took action yesterday to disprove the charges of his critics that he has been indifferent to the employment situation. He put through the board of estimate and apportionment a resolution asking for $2,000,000 to pay for supplies and labor.

WOMAN DRYS PLAN TO RESIST MOVES FOR MODIFICATION

Report to President Urges Federal Aid in Speeding Educational Campaign to Show Prohibition's Benefits

PUBLIC FOUND GENERALLY MISLED BY LACK OF FACTS ON CASE

Issue Taken With Proposal to Remove Restrictions on Alcohol in Medicine—Strengthening of Padlock Law and Coördination of Agencies Advised

By MARY HORNADAY
Staff Correspondent
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—Widespread education of the nation, showing it the assets of a liquorless age and offsetting the stream of propaganda issuing from the "alliance of corrupt politics and the liquor interests" was recommended in the report of the Women's National Commission for Law Enforcement made public today.

"We find," the 22 women leaders composing the commission declared, "that the public not only is uninformed but largely misinformed because many channels of publicity are virtually closed to prohibition of the actual information."

The distribution of semi-monthly statements by the Bureau of Prohibition on important subjects and institution of an education campaign in schools, colleges, churches and clubs was urged.

With their own report the commission presented to President Hoover yesterday the "women's viewpoint" on the report of the Wickersham Commission. The conclusions of the official commission, they told the President, "testify more strongly than anything else could have done to the social and economic benefits already evident as a result of the Eighteenth Amendment," but pointed out to him certain recommendations with which they did not agree.

Medicinal Liquor

Chief among these was one which asked the abolition of the statute fixing the amount of liquor which may be prescribed by physicians. Twenty-two states of the Union, the women pointed out, have excellent health records yet do not allow use of medicinal liquor. The recent exposure of a large body of physicians and druggists in New York City, suspected of illicit use of liquor permits, has awakened public sentiment, they declared.

The Wickersham commission is commended for its exposition of the usual benefits of prohibition, its recommendations that there should be no repeal, modification or revision of the Eighteenth Amendment without further trial; and for its statements that the saloon must never come back; that neither the federal nor state governments should undertake the sale of infoxicants; that there has been continued improvement in enforcement since 1927 and that further appropriations are necessary for satisfactory results in enforcement.

The women also agreed that padlock law should be strengthened, and that sections of the law which dealt with concentrates of fruit juices should be made clear and consistent with the purpose of the amendment. They requested, in addition, a "better coördination of federal and state laws concerning search and seizure which would prevent these sacred rights from being used as a protection for criminals." Special appreciation was expressed for the individual stand taken by Mr. Wickersham in his report and to President Hoover for his stand on strict enforcement.

Women's Postscript

"The women's postscript" to the Wickersham commission, which Mrs. Peabody named the report compiled by 21 women under her supervision, emphatically opposed all substitutes yet proposed for prohibition—modification, revision, the Anderson plan and resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment to the people.

Before repeal or modification is considered two things should be established, they declared. First, "There should be substantial agreement among sincere and informed citizens, that the loss is greater than the gain from prohibition," and second, "There should be substantial agreement among those opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment as to what alternative method of control of the liquor traffic should be substituted for prohibition.

"To select one portion of the Constitution or the public law for obedience while rejecting other portions," the report says, "is selective anarchy and contains the seed for the breakdown of all law and order and the establishment of mob government in the United States."

Turning to the question of enforcement, the women declared that in large sections of the country the prohibition law is quite as well enforced as any other law. The Dennison-Sawyer report, it is pointed out, finds such marked improvement in enforcement since 1927 that "it believes, given a proper chance, there would be only a few years before the country had reasonable enforcement of prohibition."

The "alliance of corrupt politics and the liquor interests, a condition not inaugurated by the Eighteenth Amendment but the reason for that law," was characterized by the report as the chief obstacle to satisfactory enforcement. The present situation, in the women's belief, "is caused by the persistence of that unholy alliance, encouraged and financed by selfish and sinister interests in this country and the organized opposition of the wine growers, brewers and distillers of the whole world." L'Exporter Français, official organ of the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Madeira Feels First Pressure of Trade Block

Many Foreigners Remain Under British Cruiser's Shield in Peaceful Revolt

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, April 11—News reaching here from Funchal and from censor-blockaded Lisbon reveals that the revolution taking place in Madeira is peaceful. The revolt in this subtropical island holiday resort, where local troops have arrested the Portuguese governor and taken over the administration, is reported to have been the climax of disturbances having their origin in the Nationalist movement among the civil population.

These disturbances began with a general strike in February against action taken by the Portuguese authorities in forming a monopoly in bread and flour, articles for which Madeira is largely dependent upon outside sources. Rioting then occurred and the monopoly was afterward withdrawn.

A new governor was sent out from Portugal and energetic measures were taken to restore order. These measures and especially the deportations of supposed ring leaders roused so much feeling that the entire garrison, part of which had been newly sent from Lisbon, declared itself on the side of the insurgents.

The situation is complicated by the fact that Madeira has been used by the Lisbon Government as a place of exile for 300 political deportees who have been the chief organizers of the present revolt in what is usually a peaceful population. These deportees are constitutionalists opposed to the military dictatorship of President Carmona.

Madeira has thus become the headquarters of a revolutionary movement affecting all Portugal. This movement during the past four years has taken form in a number of army plots which General Carmona has had little difficulty in suppressing. But the President is dependent for his authority upon support he receives from the armed forces.

Events in Madeira show serious penetration of these forces by revolutionary propaganda. The fact that Englishmen resident in Portugal are enthusiastic about economic reforms for which General Carmona's Administration is responsible, does not discount difficulties that may lie ahead.

General Carmona's plan of campaign for reëstablishing his authority in Maderia and neighboring islands which are also in revolt is to starve them into submission. This accounts for the attempt that is being made to establish a blockade except as regards foreign visitors, of whom there are about 2000 in Madeira.

Visitors feel so safe under the protection of the British cruiser London, now at Funchal, the chief Madeira port, that only a limited number have so far consented to leave. Prices, however, are rising, and the situation is delicate, since it has yet to be seen to what extent the expeditionary force, which after considerable delay is en route for Funchal from Lisbon, will prove more reliable than the escort sent with the now deposed Governor.

King Carol Strives for Union Cabinet

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 11—King Carol is bending all his efforts to the formation of a national union government under Nicholas Titulescu.

Yesterday he interviewed at the palace and made a personal appeal to individual Rumanian party leaders, including M. Cicio, president of the Chamber; Traian Bratu, president of the Senate; I. G. Duca, Liberal leader, and Dr. Juliu Maniu, former National Peasant Party Prime Minister.

The Liberal Party is understood to have decided to agree to this course. The National Peasant Party has also held a meeting to decide its attitude, but has not yet made known its decision

GRAND MASTERS OF NORTHEASTERN STATES CONFER

Masonic Problems Common to Area Receiving Serious Consideration

Grand Masters and their deputies from the six New England states and New York and New Jersey are conferring in Boston today on the problems which confront the Masonic fraternity equally in the various jurisdictions.

The matter of demands for benevolence and placing members who are out of employment are among the topics receiving serious consideration. Tomorrow the delegates will visit the Masonic Home at Charlton and the hospital at Shrewsbury.

In Roslindale Masonic Temple last night the delegates attended a meeting of the Fourth Lodge of Instruction. There it was brought out that world-wide progress is being made in the movement for Masonic education. The visiting delegates showed particular interest in the success of the system which has been adopted by the Massachusetts jurisdiction.

Various methods have been tried out during the last few years in the different countries and in the many grand jurisdictions of the United States and Canada. The Grand Lodge of Ontario recently sent a delegate to observe the working of this instruction program. Last night's gathering was said to include the largest number of presiding grand masters and their deputies ever gathered in any Massachusetts lodge room.

Most of the states represented by the visiting Grand Masters are now engaged in educational projects and many of the visitors were eager to secure ideas for possible adoption in their own jurisdiction. Herbert W. Dean, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, addressed the meeting, pointing to the need of carrying out the ideals of the fraternity and ways to assure international unity among members of the craft. On his trip around the world a few months ago he found increasing recognition of the importance of an educational program as part of the regular function of Masonry in building for the future.

The visitors attended the Knights Templars luncheon at the Boston City Club yesterday, at which Most Worshipful Brother Dean was the chief speaker. He referred to the value of the educational movement in this address also, and advocated greater care in admissions to the fraternity. He said Masonic expenditure for benevolence in Massachusetts amounts to $1000 a day, 365 days in the year. Under the budget system many lodges whose accounts were running in red figures a few years ago, have been turned to black, he said. He also expressed gratitude for generous coöperation of the collateral bodies.

METHODISTS FAVOR MERGER OF CHURCHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 11—The combining of churches where the situation manifestly demands it either by uniting two or more Methodist units or by federation with other denominations was approved in a resolution adopted by the New England Methodist conference today.

The building of churches for particular racial groups was declared undesirable, the use of existing churches to minister to all classes being laid down as the true policy. E. H. Redstone of Cambridge was reëlected president of the lay conference.

CLOSE INSPECTION OF PARKING URGED

A tightening up of police vigilance against illegal parkers in downtown Boston impends as the result of charges of inadequate enforcement of regulations brought against the traffic commission by Mayor James M. Curley, yesterday. The Mayor has asked the traffc commissioner to investigate conditions whereby automobiles parked beside hydrants and colored curbings, and allowed to stand for several hours, have remained untagged.

Following his notice to the commissioner that two policemen were seen to pass cars illegally parked on two occasions without tagging them, the Mayor learned that traffic policemen have been relieved of tagging duties, the burden of tagging falling wholly on the route officer.

Rivers to Unite Rail and Road Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11—Interlocking of river, rail and highway transportation facilities through a nation-wide system of navigable rivers was discussed here yesterday at the one-day convention of the Lower Mississippi River division of the Mississippe Valley Association.

Twenty-five states were represented in the delegation of 250 business men, river experts and engineers.

"Our aim is to facilitate river traffic so as to make practical and economical to the shipper a nation-wide hookup between river, rail, and highway transportation," Cleveland A. Newton, general counsel for the association, said.

"The most important point in the program before us is opening of a permanent all-season channel in the Mississippi River from Cairo, Ill., south to New Orleans, at approximate cost of $107,000,000.

"Work on permanent channels already is under way on the Illinois, Missouri and Ohio Rivers. During the last year, the lower Mississippi has been the scene of more obstruction, delay and navigation difficulty than any other section of the entire river system."

Sandbars which change location with every flood are principal barriers to navigation on the lower river, Mr. Newton explained. He painted a rosy picture of a Southland blossoming into new prosperity with fruition of river development plans.

Prominent on the program were: Col. F. B. Wilby, head of Memphis United States Engineer's office; Maj.-Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, chairman of the board of the Inland Waterways Corporation; Justin Matthews, Little Rock, Ark., director of the association; M. J. Sanders, New Orleans; and W. R. Dawes, Chicago, president of the association. Mr. Dawes sounded an optimistic note for the South.

"No one denies revenues of railroads have decreased in late years, due in some respects to changing conditions which present business depression has made more evident than acute.

"Shippers and buyers demand the best transportation at the cheapest price. And the sooner railroads can adjust themselves to new modes of travel, the better the general situation will be."

Kenneth McKellar, United States Senator from Tennessee, said in part:

"The land drained by the Mississippi River is probably the richest territory in all the world. It is the granary of the world and second to no other territory in the production of cotton. The Mississippi River gives us access to every market in the world, and if properly utilized, will continue to afford the cheapest transportation in the world."

Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Jackson, president of the Mississippi River Commission, outlined in detail present plans for expending $207,000,000, remaining in the appropriation under the 1928 Flood Control Act. He explained that the Government is spending millions to provide a nation-wide system of navigable rivers.

"The present program provides for completion of the project within 10 years. A total of $127,000,000 has been appropriated to date. Appropriations will continue at the rate of about $35,000,000 per year.

"The project for navigation below Cairo contemplates a channel 200 feet wide and nine feet deep to about Baton Rouge and a 35-foot channel below that point."

When this and other river projects now under way are completed, it will mean that New Orleans has 6000 miles of navigable waters behind it—and will pave the way for diversion over this route of more than 2,000,000 tons of freight annually, it was stated.

ACTIVE SHARING IN ARMS PARLEY BY U. S. ADVISED

Speakers in Foreign Policy Debate Divide, However, on Time of Entry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—The vital importance to the United States of the 1932 Disarmament Conference was stressed by speakers at the Foreign Policy Association luncheon at the Hotel Astor here today on the subject, "The Disarmament Dilemma."

There is urgent need for full cooperation and participation by America in the coming conference, declared two of the three speakers, William T. Stone, Washington representative of the Foreign Policy Association, and Albin E. Johnson, formerly Geneva correspondent of the New York World. The third speaker, Henry Cabot Lodge, editorial writer for the New York Herald Tribune, recognized its importance, but urged caution.

Mr. Johnson said that he was convinced the most valuable service the United States could render to the conference was to contribute a president. He recommended for this important post Chief Justice Hughes.

"Contrary to apparently widespread belief in this country, Europe is a long way from anything that resembles general war," Mr. Johnson asserted. "European governments neither desire war nor can they afford it." That holds true for Russia, Germany and Italy, as well as the rest, he said.

"Europe wants peace," Mr. Johnson reaffirmed. "Today there is not a nation that will take the responsibility for starting war. Europe wants disarmament, too, for economic reasons at least. When the International Disarmament Conference is called it will be surprising if all the big powers do not take the lead together."

Mr. Stone stressed the importance of the success of the coming conference. The best hope for this, he believed, was in sharply defining the consequences of failure. He listed these as the consequences of Germany's withdrawing from the League of Nations and re-arming; the consequences of throwing Germany into the arms of Russia; the consequences of a new balance of power.

"To avoid failure, three conditions are essential," Mr. Stone said. "First, reduction, not mere limitation of armaments at existing levels; second, recognition of the right of all nations to equality of treatment; third, provision for redress of legitimate national grievances by peaceful means."

Mr. Lodge said there were a number of risks to the United States in the Conference. The "low state" of American defense at present, and the variation of interest that exists—as for example, shown in the difference of opinion as to the maximum size of battleships, he said, meant that "there is little the United States can hope to achieve at the Conference." He approved the policy of letting Europe establish its own peace first before the United States joined in.

HEARING CONCLUDED IN COMMUNIST CASES

Preliminary hearings before local immigration officials in the cases of Miss Edith Berkman, Patrick J. Devine and William T. Murdock were concluded today.

The three alleged Communist agitators who were arrested during disturbances during the recent textile strike at Lawrence have been out on bond of several thousand dollars, including federal bond and civil court bail.

MINISTER OF LANDS APPOINTED IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 11 (By U. P.)—A presidential decree issued yesterday established a new Cabinet position, that of Minister of Lands and National Colonization, which will replace the present Ministry of Southern Lands in January, 1932.

Teodoro Schmidt, engineer, was appointed Director-General of Public Works, yesterday. The new director-general, whose position is equal to that of a Cabinet Minister, has for years been chief of the Department of Public Works.

BIG WOOL CARGO FOR BOSTON

One of the largest cargoes ever shipped from Australia is due here Monday aboard the motorship Bonneville from Melbourne and Sydney. About 8000 bales of wool, said to be the largest amount received here since the new tariff became effective, is on board and a large quantity of iron ore.

She Takes First Prize in Cotton Competition

MRS. C. H. MAHIAS

Cotton Contests Bring Profit Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 11—Starting in 1926 with a cotton contest for better yield and staple value, and augmented in 1928 with vegetable garden contests, and in 1929 with corn and sweet potato contests, thousands of South Carolina farmers have for five years engaged in friendly rivalry for bigger and better and more economic crop yields.

They thus have rendered to themselves and to thousands of other farmers a fine service in that both groups—the competing farmers and onlooking farmers—have made higher profits through lessons learned from these contests.

Since each contest carries sizable prizes from funds donated by commercial concerns, much cash has gone into the pockets of several hundred winning contestants. In 1930 prizes won by 41 men and women totaled $4600.

Of particular interest is the fact that the first prize winner in the 1930 cotton contest was a woman farmer, Mrs. C. H. Mathis of Blackville, who produced 5250 pounds of one-inch lint on five acres, or more than two 500-pound bales to the acre.

Eaker at Wichita on New York Flight

WICHITA, Kan., April 11 (AP)—Capt. Ira C. Eaker, army test pilot, landed here at 11:43 a. m., (C. S. T.), today on his transcontinental speed flight from Burbank, Calif., to New York.

BURBANK, Calif., April 11 (AP)—Capt. Ira C. Eaker, United States Army Air Corps test pilot, streaked off in a low-wing, open-cockpit monoplane here at 3:39 a. m. (P. S. T.), today for New York in quest of a new transcontinental speed record.

It was a beautiful takeoff, despite the 300 gallons of gasoline aboard. Captain Eaker used only about half the 3500-foot runway to leave the ground. Then he roared off into the darkness for Wichita, Kan., his only scheduled stop.

The flier hoped to reach New York in 11 hours or less, including 20 minutes for refueling at Wichita. He expected to reach Wichita in about five hours.

He hoped to average 215 to 220 miles per hour.

The record for the west-east flight is 12 hours, 25 minutes, set last july by Capt. Frank Hawks, who averaged about 195 miles per hour.

POLAND CANCELS BONUS

WARSAW, April 11 (AP)—The Polish Cabinet approved last night a motion by the finance minister to cancel the 15 per cent bonus paid to government employees, beginning May 1. Thus the Government will save approximately $20,000,000 by the end of the budget year.

INDUSTRIALISTS NOTE TRADE RISE IN MIDDLE WEST

Commerce Board Journal Quotes Optimistic Opinions

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 11—The opinion that the business cycle, in the middle West at least, has struck bottom and is now beginning its upward course was expressed by a score of industrial leaders, bankers, railroad executives, manufacturers and merchants in a symposium on the subject, "Is Business Moving?" in the current issue of Commerce, the publication of the Chicago Association of Commerce, published today.

"The last few weeks have seen orders coming in in increasing numbers, also more merchants coming to market," said F. H. Scott, of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., wholesale and retail dry goods house. "It is our impression that more units are being shipped from the Chicago market right now than there were a year ago."

Representing the International Harvester Company, Chester T. Bradford stated that "general business conditions have about struck bottom and are showing a slow but gradual improvement, although nothing spectacular is looked for until the last half of the year, if, indeed, there is any material improvement in the current year."

Fred W. Sargent, president of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company, said, "Present indications are that during April, May and June there will be an increase in automobiles, trucks and parts handled by railroads and this may be a forerunner of general improvement in business conditions. There is, however, no immediate evidence of improved traffic upon railroads, as compared with last year, although I am satisfied that fundamental conditions are so shaping themselves that we should see a revival by fall."

The Chicago Association of Credit Men, according to J. F. O'Keefe, secretary, finds business improving gradually. "The fact that it is improving gradually, rather than with a sudden rebound," he said, "is a matter of satisfaction to conservative business men, who feel that business is building solidly in its process of recovery. The morale of business is tremendously improved. It is not based merely upon an empty optimism, but is supported by actual orders."

Makers of Automobiles Report Rise in Output

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 11 (AP)—A steadily rising curve of production since the first of March was reported yesterday by five automobile manufacturing and assembly plants here. Officials of the companies said the increase exceeds the expansion normal to March and April.

The Chevrolet Motors and Fisher body plants reported combined production for the first 10 days of this month as 33 1-3 per cent higher than the corresponding period last month, and added that their production schedules would maintain the present rate throughout the remainder of this month.

The Pierce-Arrow plant reported a 14 per cent increase in production last month over February. Present production is only slightly under that of the corresponding period last year and a further increase is expected this month.

Stewart Motor Corporation, truck manufacturers, reported a 30 per cent production increase for March, compared with February.

The Ford Motor Company reported near-capacity production. Atterbury Motor Car Company, truck manufacturers, reported its production thus far in April equaled that of March but was expected to increase gradually until July.

Employment Increase Is Noted in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10—An increase in factory employment throughout New York State is reported by Miss Frances Perkins, state industrial commissioner, in a statement yesterday based on monthly reports of about 1700 factories engaged in many lines of manufacture.

The gains in the current month were felt largely in the clothing and leather goods divisions, while net gains also were reported in the textile, stone, clay and glass, printing and paper goods divisions. Especially large increases were noted by makers of women's clothing and headwear. Men's clothiers took on additional workers for the third consecutive month. The largest increase in the leather industries was noted by shoe concerns and makers of gloves, bags and canvas goods. Also there was a net gain in automobile industry upstate.

Work Found for Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Encouraging work has been done here by the Community Employment Service in finding employment for middle-aged women with no business training. The report for March showed 27 persons of this type were given employment, 22 of whom received permanent positions. A special branch supervised by Mrs. Vera Lawrence was found to meet the needs in this particular work.

Plane Plant Adds Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10—The Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company here is stepping up employment as a result of increased orders and the transfer of the experimental plant from Garden City, L. I. The shift in equipment and personnel has been completed and nearly 200 men have been added to the force in the past few weeks.

SURVEY OF WOMEN WORKERS PLANNED

In order to determine whether there is any discrimination in business against older women, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and Bryn Mawr College are to conduct a survey among women over 40. If the investigation definitely proves that women over this age have a hard time holding their own in the business world, remedies will be sought to correct the situation.

Representatives from Bryn Mawr College will interview hundreds of women during the investigation, seeking the causes of their success or failure.

WIFE WINS ELECTION

STURGEON BAY, Wis., April 11 (AP)—Final returns from Tuesday's election on Washington Island yesterday showed L. Gunnlaughon, who served as town treasurer for several years, was defeated, 82 to 50, by his wife. Mrs. Gunnlaughon's name was written in on the ticket by her friends, who said she did the work anyway.

BOTH ROOSEVELT AND G. O. P. CHIEF WIN IN NEW YORK

Governor and Mr. Macy Mark Up Signal Successes in Session Just Ended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 11—Closing of the 154th session of the New York Legislature last night discloses increased strength both for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and for W. Kingsland Macy, helmsman of the Republican Party in the State, who is held by many political observers to have developed into the strongest Republican leader since William Barnes.

Governor Roosevelt scored his greatest victory—one which he may place above the prohibition issue in the days to come—in the enactment of the St. Lawrence River power development legislation.

This brings to a close an historic 20-year contest, during which Republicans clung to the basis of private development under state lease—a theory now definitely defeated in this State.

The extent of the Governor's victory, which he believes will also solve, through contract for distribution of the power, the complex problem of rate regulation may not be fully realized until the 1932 presidential campaign. Political observers here predict that if Governor Roosevelt obtains the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, he will bring water power and utility regulation to the fore as a major issue.

Mr. Macy has risen to a commanding position in the Republican Party in this state because of his signal achievement in forcing an investigation of New York City. His breakdown of the opposition of William L. Ward, Westchester county leader, on the investigation issue is one of the outstanding political events of years in this state.

His leadership has been further marked by the naming of Senator John Knight to become federal district judge, and it is reported that other significant changes are pending in the make-up of the Republican leadership in the Legislature.

The session just closed has been one of the most bitterly contested in years. Despite the political implications in almost every important measure, much worthy legislation has been adopted.

Republicans, by calling in the $24,000,000 advances several years ago for the construction of the Holland Tunnel, were able to take credit for voting record appropriations aggregating $330,000,000, under which a $65,000,000 highway program and much other construction was launched, giving relief to unemployment. Governor and the Republican Party divided honors in effecting this coup without increasing taxes.

The Baumes laws were modified and comprehensive study of unemployment, which may include systems of unemployment reserves, authorized.

An additional fund of $1,813,500 was voted at the Governor's request for old-age relief, applying to persons more than 70 years of age. The measure has been of assistance to thousands of families.

Congressional reapportionment by concurrent resolution of both houses was passed just before adjournment and will be tested in the courts for constitutionality. Queens Democrats voted with Republicans in both houses on the measure, inasmuch as that county will get four representatives instead of one. Legislative reapportionment was defeated owing to the insurgency of four Republican Senators whose districts were altered.

B. U. SUMMER SESSION WILL OPEN ON JULY 6

The seventeenth summer session of Boston University will open July 6 under the direction of Dr. Alexander H. Rice, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, has announced. Graduation exercises will take place on Aug. 15.

Courses will be given in all the 16 departments of the university. New subjects in the curriculum this year will be courses in religious and physical education. There also will be a class in scientific scouting, under the direction of Maj. Montague Mawe of London. The most popular subject will be English, with 20 courses offered. There will be 14 in French, and 13 each in education and economics in the summer session.

Book on 'Trailology' to Be Dedicated to Footpaths of New England Mountains

The suggestion that the New England Trail Conference write and publish what, it is said, would be the first work on "trailology" was made by Dr. Ralph C. Larabee, and approved by the conference at the session held yesterday afternoon at the Appalachian Mountain Clubhouse. The book would be of general interest and designed as a library book rather than one of the "carry along" variety, it was stated.

"Nowhere in the world is found so extensive a system of mountain footpaths as in the White Mountains nor one to which has been given such careful thought," Dr. Larabee declared. "While the book would be designed to be of help and interest to people in all sections of the country, it would deal with New England trail building from its inception to present activities. It should be well illustrated with technical drawings, portraits and fine photographs.

Edgar L. Heermance described the new system of trails being built in Connecticut, the work here being sponsored by the Connecticut Forest and Park Association. "Trails for use" is the Connecticut slogan, and in fact the trails are used not just a few months in the summer but the year around.

The feasibility of a roving shelter keeper to act as inspector of a whole region, to clear up and repair shelters when needed, and to offer tactful instructions to camping parties, was discussed by Dean Peabody Jr.

A permanent patrol will be provided this summer for the Long Trail in Vermont, it was announced. This will be in charge of Prof. R. O. Buchanan of the University of Vermont, who will have two boys under his direction and be equipped with a light truck and tools for clearing out the trails and repair work.

Supper was served last evening at the Boston Architectural Club, and greetings from the Appalachian Trail Conference were extended by Myron H. Avery. Later an illustrated talk on "The Leisurely Tramper" was made by Walter C. O'Kane of the University of New Hampshire.

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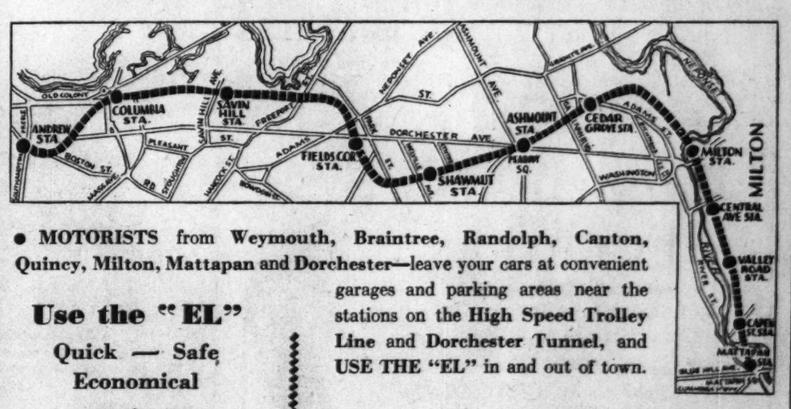

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KELLOGG PACT CRITICIZED BY FRENCH JURIST

Nations Apply Varied Interpretations, According to Professor Gidel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11—The Kellogg pact "makes not even one inch of progress in the problem of the war on the war of aggression," said Gilbert Gidel, professor of international law at the University of Paris, in an address at Yale University last night. Professor Gidel spoke on the foundation established at Yale by Gen. Charles H. Sherrill which provides for an annual series of lectures on international law and relations. Lectures on this foundation have been given by Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes and Dr. Albrecht Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.

"There will be no peace in the world," Professor Gidel said, "until the day when a certain number of states, attached to the idea of peace, with an elevated conception of justice, and representing material forces evidently superior to those of the states who believe it to their interest to disturb the peace, will be able to declare themselves ready to join forces in common action against any state whatever which shall try to settle its own quarrels instead of submitting them to the international judge and accepting his decisions.

"M. Briand's original intention was solely concerned with a simple bilateral treaty between the United States and France which would renew the previous treaties of arbitration and conciliation which were soon due to expire, and which would outlaw war in the two states' relations. The State Department believed that such a treaty would appear to be a treaty of alliance: it demanded a multilateral pact. It was in this direction that negotiations were commenced and they became terribly complicated.

Simplicity Disappears

The outlawing of war in plain and simple terms and without further precision was possible in Franco-American relations; this simplicity disappeared in a treaty signed by 14 nations. Each one of these countries set forth in documents of a different type the meaning which it intended to attribute to the proposed text of the pact, and which, moreover, all the countries were willing to sign.

"Italy, a nation always subtle and careful in its actions, expressed a desire to understand exactly the meaning and the extent of the document to which its assent was sought, and, while agreeing with the text which the Department of State had communicated to her, suggested the formation of a committee of jurists of the countries signatories of the pact in order to determine the situations which would result from the working of the pact. Washington found the proposal unacceptable; even if the study had been undertaken, it would have achieved no success.

"What assures a limitless pasture for the jurists' wisdom is, first, this: the majority of the original signatories of the Kellogg pact did not proceed to the signature of the document until they had given the interpretations of the pact by which they intended to determine the obligations which they considered that they had assumed; these interpretations are not in agreement with each other; the Kellogg pact is open to adhesion by other states; certain other states (Turkey, Persia and Egypt, for example) announced their refusal to accept certain particular interpretations; certain others (for example, the Soviet Union) rejected all the interpretations and restricted themselves to the text of the pact.

Interpretations Come First

"I know very well, that in a statement to the press on Aug. 8, 1928, Mr. Kellogg declared 'the interpretations of the pact are in no way a part of the pact and cannot be considered as reservations. The interpretations will not be deposited along with the text of the treaty.' It was in this manner that the proceedings were carried out. But we know very well, however, that it is to these 'interpretations' that all the signatory states have subordinated their adhesion to the pact, and the Kellogg pact was ratified by the United States Senate only after it had official cognizance of the report wherein the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, acting under the Senate's authorization, had set forth the precise meaning which it had attached to the act. These various interpretations are all equally valid juridically.

"Before leaving the Kellogg pact, I must briefly mention the manner in which it has been applied on the one occasion, if I am not mistaken, of its use. In 1929 a sanguinary encounter arose between China and the Soviet Union in relation to the Eastern Asiatic Railroad. Five months of armed conflict had already passed when the State Department took the initiative of proposing to the signatory states that they call to the attention of the Governments of Moscow and Nanking the existence of the Multi-lateral Pact for the Renunciation of War. At that time the Chinese were already defeated and compelled to commence negotiations with the Soviets. Thus the only attempt to invoke the pact was not very successful.

"International problems, like social questions, are, basically, nothing but moral questions. In every civilized nation there exist forces capable of compelling the inhabitants, if not to true morality, at least to a moral attitude; these forces are lacking in international society, at least, as established institutions. Each country has the laws it deserves; each age has the international law which answers to its moral development.

"International law of today places an imposing number of useful instruments at the disposal of those who sincerely desire peace and understanding between nations; but these mechanisms carry with them all the means of ridding themselves of unfortunate commitments and leave to states the possibility of making in their obligations a choice according to their political interests."

Women Leaders in Dry Attack

FIVE PROMINENT PROHIBITION WORKERS

Upper Row, Left to Right—Mrs. J. O. Ross, Mrs. Raymond Robins; Center, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody. Lower Row, Left to Right—Mrs. Arthur Hedstrom, Mrs. Irving Fisher.

Daughters of the American Revolution, and representatives of the state D. A. R., Sons of the Revolution, and an official of the South Carolina Historical Society, held here today, a design was selected to mark the Cowpens battlefield.

Two designs were submitted to representatives of the combined organizations. The monument approved will be approximately 24 feet in height and will probably be of granite. An appropriation of $12,500 was recently made by Congress for the purchase and erection of the monument.

WOMEN FIRE FIRST ROUND OF DRY FACTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Wine Growers Association of France is given as authority for this statement.

Prohibition Substitutes

The reasons for opposing prohibition substitutes are given as follows:

1. Entrance of the Government into the liquor business would merely transfer profits to a corrupted officialdom, blind tigers and the bootlegger.
2. Modification would mean the introduction of a practically unenforceable law. Ninety per cent of drunkenness before prohibition was beer drunkenness. It is impossible to have a chemist with every keg of beer to see that it is light.
3. Revision wold mean allowing Congress to decide from year to year whether states should regulate or prohibit and would keep the liquor question in politics and in flux for years to come.
4. The Anderson plan is modeled on the Bratt system in Sweden, of which Carle Ekman, Prime Minister, says: "The Bratt system fosters and spreads the drink habit instead of suppressing it."
5. Resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment to the people through convention or referendum would open the door for reconsideration of any or all constitutional provisions. The question has been referred to the people in every congressional election and there are today more members of Congress favorable to prohibition than at the time of the passage of the amendment.

Surveying the gains made under prohibition, the commission found them economic, moral and physical. "We believe," they declared, "that there is no justification for assertions that racketeering and gangsterism are the product of prohibition. They plagued our big cities all down the nineteenth century in various forms."

Proposing an intensive educational campaign, the commission charged that the opponents of prohibition "while voicing their approval of an education campaign and training for temperance, have prevented the dissemination of information from federal sources by blocking appropriations of funds for this purpose. Semi-monthly statements on important subjects relating to prohibition should be issued by the Government and furnished to the press, including the foreign language papers, it is declared. The nation-wide campaign of education in schools, churches and clubs should be fortified by good example in the home, the report says.

"We are confirmed in the belief that this righteous cause must win" is the conclusion. "Time is on our side; science is on our side; health is on our side; the home is on our side; mothers and children are on our side; finance and industry are on our side; athletics is on our side; the Gospel is on our side, and the Saviour of the world is on our side."

Cambo Calls Spain to Orderly Voting

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, April 11—On the eve of the nation-wide elections tomorrow Francisco Cambo issued an appeal to the electors in an effort to ward off political revolution. Violence cannot save Spain and Republicans should not entertain any hopes of gaining their ends by revolutionary means, he declared.

As all Spain is prepared to take part in the elections, for which millions have been waiting eight years, Señor Cambo avered that the nation is approaching a period of friendly collaboration between all regions and provinces. He has been devoting his best energies and time, he said, to promoting "the consciousness of collective personality" as the only means by which it is possible to forge sound patriotism.

The Government is taking every precaution to prevent disorders and riots at the polls and it is hoped the voting will take place without serious disturbances.

Tokyo Sends Reply to Soviet Protest

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, April 11—A courteously worded note of the Japanese Government, replying to the Soviet protest against the attack which Sato, a Japanese, made on Paul Anikeieff, Soviet commercial representative at Tokyo, published here today, is expected to smooth the way to settlement of the long standing dispute regarding Japanese fishing leases in Russian Far Eastern waters.

The Japanese response to the request of Leo Karakham, Assistant Soviet Foreign Commissar, for strict investigation of this crime emphasizes the desire of the Japanese authorities to punish the offense and to prevent its repetition although it rejects Moscow's suggestion that the Sato crime was connected with anti-Soviet agitation by Japanese fishing companies.

Although this dispute is complicated due to the stricter attitude of Soviet authorities regarding the exchange rate of the ruble and the closing of the Japanese-owned Chosen bank at Vladivostok, the difference between the Soviet and Japanese compromise proposals is credibly reported as not so great as to constitute an inseparable barrier to settlement. However, the newspaper Pravda today sees a new threat to Soviet-Japanese relations in the appearance at Mukden of General Semenoff, anti-Soviet leader.

Pravda declares that General Semenoff is the agent of the "most adventurous interventionist elements of the Japanese militarists," and expresses apprehension that his agents among Russian white émigrés may undertake terrorist acts against Soviet representatives serving on the Chinese Eastern Railroad.

LEGION OPPOSES REFERENDUM

TAMPA, Fla., April 11 (AP)—The Florida department of the American Legion refused, by a vote of 169 to 49, yesterday, to consider a motion that urged a national referendum on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

HOOVER'S FRIEND OPENS DEFENSE OF FARM BOARD

Indiana Man Charges Democrats Act With Speculators in Grain

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 11 — The Hoover Administration has wasted no time in squarely meeting the issue raised in partisan and business quarters on the achievements of the Federal Farm Board.

On April 2 The Christian Science Monitor reported that the President was prepared to stand on the record of the farm board whenever the opposition was ready to make an issue of it. Today, following attacks on the board from Democrats and grain trade leaders, the Administration opened its defense.

Fred S. Purnell (R.), Representative from Indiana, a close friend of the President and a member of the agricultural advisory council of the Republican National Committee, the official rural campaign unit of the party, countered the opposition's criticism with the charge that between the Democratic National Committee and the grain speculators of the country there exists a "community of interest in their fight on the Farm Board."

Mr. Purnell based his allegation on the simultaneous statements assailing the board made recently by Jouett Shouse, executive chairman of the Democratic Committee, and James C. Murray, president of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Purnell's rejoinder is significant for several reasons. First, because it is the Administration's opening gun in its defense of the farm board; second, because it demonstrates that the Administration means to press the issue with vigor, and third, because the Administration definitely breaks with the grain trade.

It was this trade that was a powerful factor throughout the grain belt in support of President Hoover in his 1928 campaign and has been aligned with the Republican Party in previous contests. Mr. Purnell in substance "reads it out of the party."

"Can it be," he declares, "that the Democratic Party is to be swung into line with the grain gamblers of the country? What is the community of interest between the president of the Chicago Grain Exchange and the party organization bought and paid for by John J. Raskob. They sing in chorus if not in complete harmony."

Mr. Purnell's attack will, of course, be as vigorously replied to by the Democrats. They cannot afford to let such a smashing challenge go unanswered, nor will they. This will definitely join the issue and from now on the subject will be exhaustively discussed.

From the Republican side it is known that plans call for a defense of the board, including at least one speech or statement this summer from the President himself on the subject. The President holds that the board's stabilization operations last year netted the farmer and business man a gain of $5,000,000,000 in the difference of the price of commodities in the United States and abroad.

"Mr. Murray casts his argument on economic grounds and discusses supply and demand conditions," Mr. Purnell says in his statement. 'Mr. Shouse, as usual, disdains any ground whatever for his assertions except that of plain misrepresentation of patent facts. For instance, he says the President 'tossed overboard the counsel of farm leaders.' Mr. Shouse knows, or should know, that at an executive session of the Senate Committee on Agriculture the presidents of all three of the great farm organizations defended the Federal Farm Board and asked that there be no interference with it.

"I do not expect the grain speculators to indulge in any hallelujahs for the Farm Board. They are within their rights in organizing, contributing to a point pot and hiring windjammers, so-called economists and others to cry down the farmer and cry up the speculative dealer. But Mr. Raskob ought to take Mr. Shouse firmly by the ear and lead him out behind the woodshed."

While political and business quarters are debating its activities the board itself is quietly proceeding with its vast grain operations. Its latest decision is a "rule of reason" in fixing the selling price of wheat.

The board, S. R. McKelvie, wheat member said today, does not intend operating in the manner of a commercial corner in disposing of its controlling supply of grain. The board, he explained, proposes being "reasonable" in its price to consumers.

Minnesota to Pave 441 Miles of Road

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Minnesota's state highway department is speeding its operations to pave 441 miles of highway this year. Gov. Floyd B. Olson has signed the $15,414,000 highway bond issue bill that will provide funds for the department.

The bond issue will be divided to give the department $5,414,000 this year and $10,000,000 in 1932. Envided as soon as paving operations begin this year. Charles M. Babcock, state highway commissioner, has estimated that 60 per cent of the money expended for roads will go to labor.

This year's highway program also calls for grading of 775 miles, to bring them up to standard grade, and bituminous treatment of 700 additional miles. At the end of 1932, Minnesota will have practically 2250 miles of pavement over its most heavily traveled highways.

SHIPPERS ASSAIL THE FARM BOARD AND ITS POLICIES

Cotton Association Goes on Record for Repeal of Marketing Act

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The "only beneficiary under farm board policies is the foreign cotton producer," Walter Parker, of the economic council of the American Cotton Shippers' Association stated at the convention of the Atlantic Cotton Association here. This association adopted a resolution advocating the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

"In all history, so far as I know, there is no parallel for the deliberate economic stupidity put into force in the Federal Farm Board's policy," Mr. Parker further stated. He said that the world last year consumed 2,053,000 fewer American bales, and that 1,400,000 more foreign bales of cotton were consumed than in the year before, due to the farm board's policies.

"American cotton producers are now facing a further and further loss of export markets. Complete loss of export markets would mean a permanent reduction of 50 per cent in the normal consumption of American cotton.

"There are 2,000,000 cotton producers at present depending on cotton for a livelihood. There is much that the Federal Government, under sound and far-visioned leadership, can do to help the farmer and business in general, but under such hopelessly unsound policies as the Federal Farm Board has put into effect, the Government can do only harm.

"Our high tariff, which prevents reciprocal trade, and loss in quality are factors of importance. The rapid and wholesale loss of markets open to American cotton ought to be a matter of grave concern to every southern banker, business man, real estate owner, as well as to every farmer.

"The remedy lies in concerted action by people of the South to bring Congress to see the light. The farm board's policies have gone on the rocks. The South needs to see that Congress does not try some new nostrum which will complete the destruction of its chief industry."

Southern Woman Inventor Finds Chief Pleasure in Machine Shop

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 10—A young woman from the South came to New York 11 years ago with the hope that some parasol manufacturer would purchase her invention of a removable parasol top, which could be changed to suit the costume and the weather. She persevered until she found a company to manufacture it and put it on the market.

One day she showed her invention to the managing editor of a newspaper and he laughingly remarked that she was a "regular Lady Edison." She was so stimulated by this whimsical honor that she applied herself vigorously to a career of invention and today has 38 patents to her credit, and the Osaka Commercial Museum at Osaka, Japan, has a permanent exhibit of her inventions just to show the women of Japan what a woman can do.

The woman is Miss Beulah L. Henry. She was born in Raleigh, N. C., and lived for several years in Memphis. Next to the pleasure she derives from pets, her greatest joy, she declares, is working in a machine shop directing a mechanic who carries out the details of her inventions.

Her latest invention is a typewriter attachment which she says can be adjusted to any standard typewriter in three minutes and which writes simultaneously three originals and two copies.

Her first invention, she admits, was not as practical. It came to her one day in Charlotte when she was 9 years old. A man was reading a newspaper as he walked along, when he suddenly recognized a woman approaching him. He fumbled with his newspaper, clumsily lifted his hat and bowed. Then he had to find his place in the newspaper again. At once Miss Henry visualized a metal frame around the waist of the man holding his newspaper for him, while both hands were free to operate his hat.

Ludicrous as this "invention" may seem, it was the ability to suddenly visualize mechanical devices complete in most of their details that convinced Miss Henry she was an inventor. She was only 16 years old when she thought of the detachable parasol top, but she had a model made and received considerable publicity for it in the local newspapers.

When the parasol finally was placed on the market it was not the success she has hoped for, but she was not discouraged and continued to invent. Perhaps a doll with an inflated rubber body, pumped up by a bulb concealed in its anatomy, has been the most successful of her inventions.

Then there is a simple piece of rubber hose with a glove snap at each end, which, she states, may be used for curling the hair at night, a bathing shoe with a rubber heel guaranteed not to come off, a big doll with a radio set inside, out of which comes music, and a rubber boat that weighs only three pounds but will carry three people, Miss Henry declares.

DESIGN IS APPROVED FOR COWPENS SHAFT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GAFFNEY, S. C.—At a joint meeting of the Daniel Morgan Chapter,

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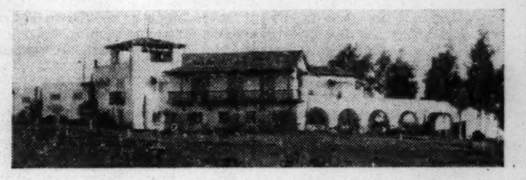

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The above residence, and a 2-family lodge, with 63 acres, situated near coast in San Diego County, on a frontiers bluff overlooking valley. Approximately 30 acres improved, principally planted to oranges and 6-year avocados in full fruit; $60,000 will handle.

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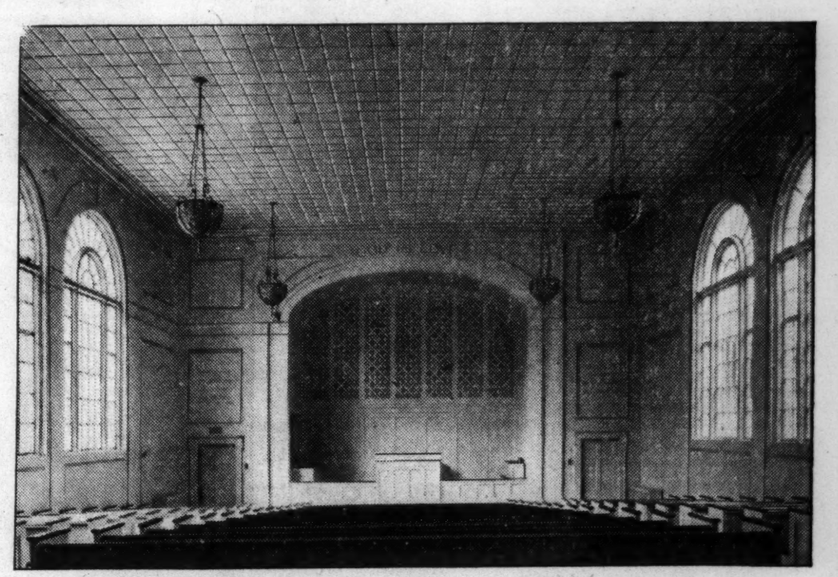

Architect Fred A. Webster designed First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waterbury, Connecticut, and made sure its members would enjoy correct acoustics by specifying Acousti-Celotex for its ceilings

The beauty of the service *undisturbed by sound reflection*

IN so many churches, services are marred by sound reverberation. Spoken words are robbed of their clearness, music of its true melody, by the reflection of sound waves from hard surfaces.

Not, however, in First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Waterbury, Connecticut. Because the ceiling of this beautiful temple has been covered with Acousti-Celotex sound absorbing tile.

This means that all reverberation is stilled, echoes absorbed. Listeners hear only the true, clear cut notes of words and music.

Acousti-Celotex is a fibre tile which is quickly installed in old or new buildings. No remodeling is necessary — the tiles are applied directly to your present ceilings.

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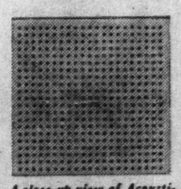
Acousti-Celotex is also used in schools, offices, banks and theaters—mail the coupon for complete information.



A close-up view of Acousti-Celotex tiles. The deep perforations permit repeated painting without danger of impairing the sound absorbing efficiency

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TRAINING BOYS TO BE UNSELFISH, SCOUT PURPOSE

Dr. West Says Movement Is Real Force in the Prevention of Crime

Selfishness is usually the cause of crime, is the opinion expressed by Dr. James E. West, chief executive of the Boy Scouts of America. He asserted that religion "definitely combats selfishness and scouting likewise is training the boy to be unselfish by forming in him the desire to help others."

Dr. West, under whose executive ability the Scouts have increased their membership with great rapidity since their formation 21 years ago, said that crime among boys is rather a big subject for a brief talk, but the Scout movement "is a real force in its prevention because the things taught in this organization eliminate selfishness."

Boy Scouts are never found to be involved in lawlessness, he said. Everyone looks upon them as preservers of the law, not violators.

"The obligation of the Scout is to help others at all times," he explained. "When a boy carries on in this organization he is urged to find opportunities to help others and the system is so successful that the boy feels obliged to do so."

Having unconsciously developed the habit of being thoughtful, the Scout cannot do anything to hurt a person or organized society, Dr. West said. As robbery or any other unlawful act is an injury to some person, the Boy Scout cannot commit any crime because of his training in unselfishness.

Dr. West advocated a positive action in dealing with youth, pointing to the Scout plan of doing a good turn daily as a positive, not a negative, action.

"We always avoid the negative in Scouting," he stated, adding that this is the only way to get the best results out of the boy. They do not respond to a system of "don't," he asserted.

"In this organization," he went on, "we have such mottoes as a 'Scout Is Honest, a 'Scout Is Loyal,' a 'Scout Is Brave,' a 'Scout Is Trustworthy.' That is what I mean by positive action.

"Boys are better behaved today than 20 years ago, and we fell that the Boy Scouts of America have a great deal to do with this. One out of every six boys in the United States belongs to the movement. As the training they receive builds character, they are being drawn away from crime."

All the things in the Scout organization, Dr. West explained, are used as a means to an end whereby the Scoutmasters may deal with each boy and give to him the benefit of this unique education.

Character can be formed only through work with the individual boy, he said. The police cannot do it and neither can the schools alone. It must be done with the help of an organization which is interested in boys individually and collectively, such as the Boy Scouts of America.

BERLIN ENGINEER SEES BOSTON HARBOR

Dr. Ing Agatz, port engineer and professor of port engineering at the University of Berlin, who planned the construction of the docks and locks at Bremerhaven, Germany, and who is now making a tour of inspection of the leading seaports of the United States, was conducted around Boston Harbor yesterday. The trip was arranged by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the quarantine boat George B. Loring was used for the trip.

Christopher de Groot of the Boston office of the North German Lloyd Line and a group of New York officials of that company, accompanied Dr. Agatz on the trip which was made prior to attending the luncheon tended to the German Ambassador by Mayor Curley. Charles F. McSorley, assistant manager of the Maritime Association, conducted the group around the harbor.

College Merit Plan Explained

The plan to be started in the fall at the University of Chicago whereby the student will advance according to his merits and accomplishments was described by Chauncey S. Boucher, dean of the undergraduate school as "the next logical step in education," at a meeting of the Massachusetts University of Chicago Alumni Club held last night in the Hotel Westminster.

"Responsibility will now rest with the pupil himself," Mr. Boucher said. If he wishes to attend courses, he may. But just so long as he can pass the required examinations he will be given his degree. If he is able to pass the examinations as soon as he enters the college he will be entitled to a degree under the new plan.

Mr. Boucher added that the student may stop attending classes as soon as he feels he can pass the examinations, which will come twice a year. He pointed out that these examinations will be comprehensive.

Flower Changes Shown on Screen

Dr. A. C. Pillsbury of Berkeley, Calif., today at the Repertory Theater gave his second lecture on "Miracles in Nature" under the auspices of the Norfolk House Center.

His motion pictures of flowers and leaves were chiefly revelations of changes that occur as pictured at intervals of a few seconds in his workshop with the plants in water and away from all outside influence, as the wind, but still showing active movement in all of their parts.

California wild flowers have been used chiefly, but the last reel gave many cultivated flowers in their delicate loveliness at the eye of the camera, and a few that were subjected to the scrutiny of the X-ray process.

TWO THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS TO MERGE

The Andover Theological Seminary and the Newton Theological Institution are authorized to merge in a decree which Judge Edward P. Pierce yesterday ordered to be entered. After long and careful consideration of the rights of the seminary donors, the merger plan resulted.

The Andover Seminary was founded for the purpose of providing "learned and devout ministers" for the Trinitarian Congregational churches. This purpose, it was found, was impossible to carry out. Various unsuccessful experiments were made and finally the merger of the Newton and Andover schools was proposed.

NEW ENGLAND GROUP TO INSPECT HARBOR

Familiarity with the port, its terminals and facilities, on the part of business men of New England, as advocated by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is to be further stressed by a "cruise" June 25, when a specially chartered excursion steamer is to convey a large group of chamber members, their families and friends, around Boston Harbor, including stops at the Navy Yard, the Army Base, and Pemberton, for inspection trips "ashore" at those points.

Experts will describe points of interest to all on board by means of loud speakers set up at various points on the vessel. Talks are expected to be arranged on the airport, fish pier, fireboats, lighthouses, harbor fortifications, quarantine service, and other federal activities.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m.

HARVARD APPOINTS PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

Harvard University announced last night the appointment of Augustus L. Putnam as director of personnel relations. The office will include the direction of the 2500 employees at the university and has been established for the purpose of avoiding such disturbances as occurred in the recent scrubwomen scandal.

As in other institutions where a personnel relations office has been found necessary, the Harvard office will stand in an advisory rather than a compulsory capacity. It will seek to understand the problems of the departments and to suggest methods which represent a combination of experience elsewhere.

CHECK OF TAUNTON FINANCES ADVOCATED

Careful check of the financial condition of the city of Taunton if the credit of the city is to be maintained, was declared imperative in a report made public yesterday by Theodore N. Waddell, director of the State Division of Accounts.

An audit of the books of the Taunton city departments disclosed that there is a surplus revenue of $13,618.17, with deficits in the overlay accounts amounting to $21,936.50. It was found that there was a deficit in excess of $8000 on Nov. 30, 1930. In addition, the report pointed out, there were thousands of dollars in uncollected taxes for the year 1923 to 1929, now uncollectible. Abatement of these accounts, it was said, would materially increase the revenue deficit.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler tonight; moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 42.

All New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh westerly winds and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Apr.11	Max. Apr.10		8 a.m. Apr.11	Max. Apr.10
Albany	48	70	Memphis	50	64
Atlantic City	52	56	Miami	72	74
Boston	50	66	Montreal	46	64
Buffalo	38	64	Nantucket	50	56
Calgary	36	..	New Orleans	58	74
Charleston	64	74	New York	50	58
Chicago	42	64	Philadelphia	54	70
Denver	48	68	Pittsburgh	46	74
Des Moines	44	70	Portland, Me.	48	54
Eastport	44	50	Portland, Ore.	44	52
Galveston	60	68	San Francisco	52	60
Hatteras	62	68	St. Louis	52	68
Helena	40	70	St. Paul	30	54
Jacksonville	64	78	Seattle	44	54
Kansas City	54	72	Tampa	64	80
Los Angeles	60	84	Washington	56	82

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 6:59 p. m., Sunday 7:12 a. m. Height of tides 7.5 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:50 p. m.

SMITH LOSES TO BROWN

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 11 (AP)—A Smith College debating team lost to a Brown University team by a narrow margin in a debate here last night on the question "Resolved, That the United States Should Recognize Soviet Russia." The decision was 5 to 4 in favor of the visitors.

EVENTS TONIGHT

American Bandmasters' Association: Dinner, given by Aleppo Temple Shriners' Band, Parlor A, Hotel Statler, 7.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Georgetown Club, ballroom and foyer, 6:30.

Hotel Statler: Dance, Saturday evening Club, ballroom.

Play, "Grumpy," presented by Brookline High School, school auditorium, 8.

Play, "You and I," by Philip Barry, presented by Concord Players, Veteran Hall, Concord, 8.

Boston Alumni Association, University of Maine: Reunion and banquet, Hotel Vendome, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Address, "The Workings of a District Court," by Malcolm E. Sturtevant, District Court Judge, Somerville; auditorium, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Reunion, Class of 1902, English High School: President Ernest J. Hampe, toastmaster; Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"Trader Horn" (film), 2:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

Copley—"The Last Hour," 8:20.

Plymouth—"Death Takes a Holiday," 8:30.

Shubert—Ed Wynn in "Simple Simon," 8:20.

Metropolitan—"Skippy" (film), continuous.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Talk, "Where the Wind's Like a Whetted Knife," by Leonard Craske, sculptor, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

Commonwealth Country Club: Illustrated lecture, "Old Santa Fe Trail," by Henry W. Poor; clubhouse, afternoon.

Boston Public Library: Readings and comment on "American Humor," by Prof. Irvah L. Winter, 3:30; Concert of chamber music, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Our Industrial Chaos and the Way Out," by Sidney Stillman, labor statesman; musical program; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 8.

Symphony Hall: Meeting, Community Church; address, "Is the Universe Friendly," by John H. Holmes, New York; musical program; 10:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Meeting, World Fellowship Committee, 12.

EVENTS MONDAY

Meeting, Boston Congregational Ministers; address, "The World Situation," by Dr. Fred B. Smith; Church of New Jerusalem, 11.

New England Women's Club: "A Talk on Books," by Dr. Russell H. Stafford, Minister of Old South Church; Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Lowell Institute: First in lecture series on "The Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke," by Prof. James H. Ropes, Harvard University; "Mark"; King's Chapel, Tremont and School Streets, 2:30.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Ninth in illustrated lecture series, "The History of the Art of Building," by Thomas F. McSweeney, auspices department of building and construction; Room 1-134, M. I. T., 10 to 12.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Blot prints by Alexander Cozens; loan collections of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly; recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors and drawings by Gabriel-Charles Gleyre. Loan exhibit of water colors by Margaret Leighton. Through April 15. Loan exhibition of still life painting. Through April 30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Colin Campbell Cooper, N. A. Through April 18.

Cassons Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by 30 American artists.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Marian P. Sloane. Through April 14.

Jordan Marsh "Opportunity Gallery"—Oils, water colors and etchings by Boston artists.

Lamson & Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Water colors, oils and drawings by Thomas Thorne and Ray W. Skolfield.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, April 12, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John Charles Thomas, baritone.

Sunday afternoon, April 12, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday evening, April 12, at the Boston Public Library, a concert of chamber music compositions by Joseph Wagner.

Tuesday evening, April 14, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Maxim Karolik, tenor.

Wednesday evening April 15, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the orchestra of the Macdowell Club.

Friday afternoon, April 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 19, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Vladimir Rorowitz, pianist.

Tuesday afternoon, April 21, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

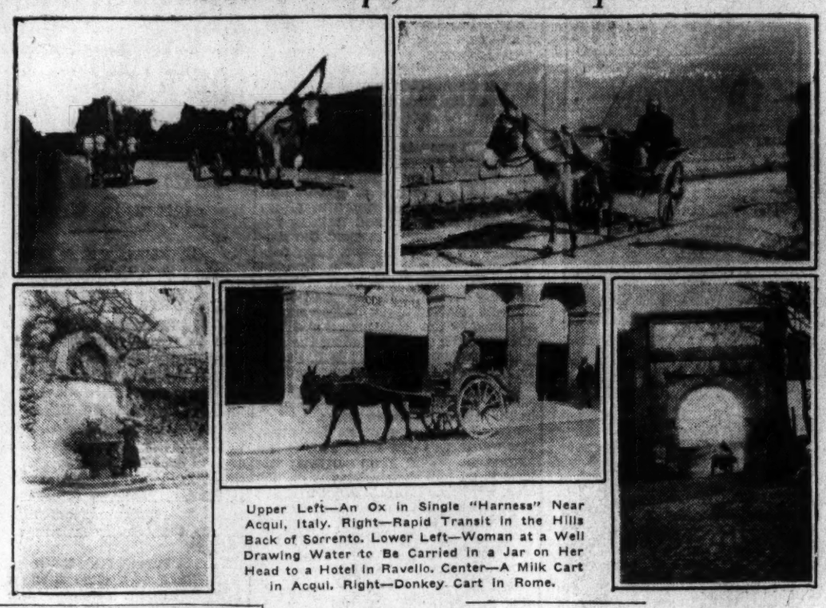
Tuesday evening, April 21, at the Museum of Fine Arts, a Symphony concert directed by Arthur Fiedler.

Thursday evening, April 23, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Roland Hayes.

Friday afternoon, April 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Slow Perhaps, but Picturesque



Upper Left—An Ox in Single "Harness" Near Acqui, Italy. Right—Rapid Transit in the Hills Back of Sorrento. Lower Left—Woman at a Well Drawing Water to Be Carried in a Jar on Her Head to a Hotel in Ravello. Center—A Milk Cart in Acqui. Right—Donkey Cart in Rome.

Ox and Donkey Furnish Much of the Transportation in Italy

Primitive Methods of Travel Survive in Rural Areas; Bicycle, Handcart and Carrying on Head Complete List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Acqui, Italy

THE primitive methods of transportation still surviving in Italy are a never-ceasing marvel to the American tourist. He sees few automobiles and still fewer motor-trucks, and their numbers seem greater than they actually are on account of the incessant tooting of the little horns as the drivers force their way through the narrow, winding streets which Italian cities have inherited from medieval days. Bicycles come upon him in swarms. Push-carts of all kinds and descriptions overwhelm him, and he is amazed to see to what a surprising extent men and women are still "beasts of burden," especially the women, who bear heavy loads on their heads.

In northern Italy motive power is furnished almost exclusively by the ox. Great, patient, placid, ivory-white oxen they are, and as one rides along in the toy trains, it is a beautiful sight to observe them plowing the vine-studded fields or poking contentedly along the roads, drawing behind them their quaint little carts or wagons. Their owners and drivers most patently take great pride in their possession, and their coats are so meticulously groomed that they shine like polished ivory.

In the Province and ancient Kingdom of Piedmont, in the neighborhood of this city, famous for its hot springs even in the days of the Romans, who have left behind them the ruins of an aqueduct, there are very few "yoke" of oxen. An ox is "yoked all by his lonesome" to the shafts.

There is a cattle fair or market every Thursday on the Piazza Boario. Peasants come in from miles around to buy and sell, and take in the sights, for Acqui with its population of 15,000 is to them a metropolis. The streets leading into this square, as well as portions of the square itself, are covered with the stands of all varieties of hawkers, where one can purchase anything imaginable, and a great din accompanies the buying and selling. Sheep, pigs and other livestock are also brought to this market. Italian pigs are somewhat like "razor-backs," with long legs and no great tendency toward a much-to-be-desired porcine obesity.

Pairs Used in Tuscany

In Tuscany one seldom sees the oxen yoked otherwise than in pairs. Horses and mules are seen, but oxen largely predominate.

Coming to Rome one is out of the cattle district. As one travels from Florence to Rome the oxen seem visibly to shrink. They are smaller, and their coats are a dirtier white, often spotted. Horses and mules and donkeys make their appearance on the roads and farms, and there comes a point where the oxen disappear. I remember seeing only horses and mules and now and then a donkey in the Roman district.

Italians are provincial. Each province, almost even each locality, confines itself to its own peculiar products. The peasants' dress, except perhaps in very out-of-the-way places, has become standardized into a suit for the man and a waist and skirt for the woman, but otherwise many of the old local customs of life and methods of agriculture, manufacture, and trade are tenaciously retained. Embroidery and other forms of needlework, for instance, differ in each province, and are peculiar to that province. An expert can tell almost at a glance from which province a bit of hand-worked linen has come. So with the cheeses, and other articles of commerce.

Loads of wood resembling loads of hay are a common sight throughout Italy. Rig and motive power may differ, but the load is always the same, bundles of fagots. Many of the individual twigs are slim yet these tiny twigs form the fuel of all but the most affluent of Mussolini's countrymen.

Donkeys Do Work

In the Neapolitan district almost all vehicular transportation is accomplished by donkeys. In Sorrento, across the Bay of Naples, one sees many carts with donkeys providing the motive power. Many of the carts are small, and they have to be to squeezed through the narrow, high-walled lanes about the town and in the country. The donkeys are bright, whimsical little fellows, with an eye to humor, as is proven by their persisting in making day and night ring with their songs. Three donkeys abreast is by no means an obsolete style in this district.

It is Sicily that is the land of the donkey and the gaudy cart. The peasant must lavish upon but one of these carts the savings of many years. They are "profusely illustrated"—brilliantly painted and elaborately carved. While the carts are all of the same general style of architecture, the paintings and carvings are limited only by the ingenuity of the maker and taste of the peasant. The paintings are usually scenes from Italian and Sicilian history, ancient mythology, medieval romance, or the Bible.

Favorite subjects are, "The Trajan Horse," "The Burning of Troy," "Roland Sounding His Horn," "Charlemagne and His Peers," "Oliver's Duel" and "The Landing of Rodomont in France." Many historical subjects are more or less faithfully portrayed. It is astonishing the weight one of these little donkeys will pack when the load is properly balanced and adjusted, and the Sicilian peasant is an adept in the art. One may see a donkey so smothered in his load that he is scarcely visible.

Transportation in Italy is still largely in the primitive stage—perhaps that is why it is picturesque.

CHAUFFEURS AMONG 'BEST' MOTOR DRIVERS

Chauffeurs are among the best automobile drivers, salesmen are among the poorest, Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, told the New England Light Association, yesterday. He declared that the most encouraging feature of the year to safety workers was the marked reduction in child fatalities on the highways.

The difference between the salesman and the chauffeur, he said, is that the latter is driving someone else's car and his job depends on being careful, while the former is usually thinking more of the sale he is going to make than he is of his driving. Few chauffeurs are involved in accidents, the registrar added, although when driving their own cars they are no more careful than anyone else.

RELIGIOUS DIRECTOR NAMED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 11 (AP)—Appointment of the Rev. Warren T. Powell, for the last two years an instructor at Boston University School of Religious Education, as director of student religious service and counciling at Boston University, was announced last night by Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, at the banquet at Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church.

British Coöperative Union Buys Shop Where Pioneers Started 86 Years Ago

Little Store in Toad Lane, Rochdale, Eng., Where 28 Flannel Weavers Started Movement, Serves as Museum and Memorial to Their Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A small old-fashioned shop in Toad Lane, Rochdale, has today been reopened as a coöperative museum and memorial to the 28 flannel weavers who 86 years ago founded the coöperative movement.

This shop, which has made world history, has been purchased by the Coöperative Union, and will serve to record the history of which it has been the fount and inspiration. The reopening ceremony was attended by leaders of the coöperative movement from all parts of the country, and from overseas who came to do honor to those pioneers who builded better than they knew.

It was on the evening of Dec. 21, 1844, that the pioneers gathered in their little store to commence business. Describing the "opening ceremony" in his "History of the Rochdale Pioneers," George J. Holyoake writes:

"Mr. William Cooper was appointed 'cashier'; his duties were very light at first. Samuel Ashworth was dignified with the title of 'salesman'; his commodities consisted of infinitesimal quantities of 'flour, butter, sugar and oatmeal.' The entire quantity would hardly stock a homeopathic grocer's shop, for after purchasing and consistently paying for the necessary fixtures, £14 or £15 was all they had to invest in stock. And on one desperate evening—it was the longest evening of the year—the 21st of December, 1844, the 'Equitable Pioneers' commenced business. . . .

"It had got wind among the tradesmen of the town that their competitors were in the field, and many a curious eye was that day turned up Toad Lane, looking for the appearance of the enemy; but, like other enemies of more historic renown, they were rather shy of appearing.

"A few of the coöperators had clandestinely assembled, and there they stood, in that dismal lower room of the warehouse, like the conspirators under Guy Fawkes in the parliamentary cellars, debating on whom should devolve the temerity of taking down the shutters and displaying their humble preparations. One did not like to do it, and another did not like to be seen in the shop when it was done; however, having gone so far, there was no choice but to go further, and at length one bold fellow, utterly reckless of consequences, rushed at the shutters, and in a few minutes Toad Lane was in a titter. . . .

"The 'doffers' (spinning workers) came out strong in Toad Lane, peeping with ridiculous impertinence round the corners, ventilating their opinion at the top of their voices, or standing before the door, inspecting with pertinacious insolence the scanty arrangement of butter and oatmeal; at length they exclaimed in a chorus: 'Aye! the owd weaver's shop is opened at last!'"

From these small beginnings the coöperative movement has grown until, with a membership of over 6,000,000 it transacts an annual retail trade of £217,0000,000 and employs 250,000 workers.

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—Houghton & Dutton Co.—
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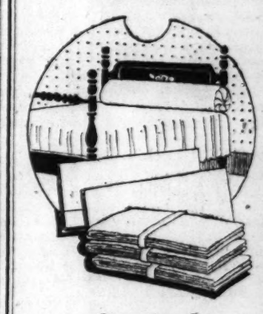

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TUSKEGEE MARKS 50 YEARS' WORK IN NEGRO EDUCATION

Theories of Founder, Booker T. Washington, Carried Out by Followers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 11—Tuskegee Institute, outstanding world Negro educational institution, begins tomorrow observance of its fiftieth anniversary.

The school has achieved world-wide recognition in the educational field and has served at the same time as a laboratory for experiment in advancement of the Negro and as a bureau for gathering and disseminating data concerning development of the race.

The observance, which continues to April 14, marks a period of phenomenal growth portending a greater unfoldment for the future.

Founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington, the work of the institute steadily unfolded along the lines conceived and put into effect under the able direction of this pioneer.

His sound judgment, unselfishness and tact enabled him to blaze a trail in the earlier steps of bringing enlightenment to his race and to establish his work upon the theory of sound pedagogy, which has remained the basis of all later work.

A worthy successor to Dr. Washington, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and president of the National Negro Business League, is doing notable work, not only for those gathered about him in what has proven a self-sufficient community at Tuskegee, but also in broadening the work so that it is an increasingly important factor in the development of the Negro race.

Among other honors bestowed upon Dr. Moton in recognition of his achievement is that of the honorary degree of Master of Arts, conferred upon him in 1929 by Harvard University.

Changes in 50 Years

Changes have gone forward in the 50 years since the institute was founded. The Negro population of the United States in 1881 was 6,500,000, with 90 per cent in the South. Today it is estimated that this population is 12,000,000, with only 85 per cent in the South. Negroes owned 10,000,000 acres of land in 1881, while today they own 22,000,000.

While there were in those earlier days 10,000 Negro proprietors of business establishments there are today 70,000.

In education the following comparative statistics are interesting: In 1881 Negro illiteracy was 75 per cent, while in 1930 it was estimated as 10 per cent; Negro children enrolled in the public schools in 1881 were 41 per cent of the school population of the race, while in 1930 that per cent was 68 per cent; the number of Negroes graduating from colleges in 1881 was less than 100 and in 1929 it was 2160; in 1881 there were two public high schools for Negroes while now there are more than 500.

Equally interesting are the comparative valuations on school property: In 1881 this valuation for secondary and higher education for Negroes was $5,000,000 while in 1930 it was $50,000,000; the valuation for public school property alone for Negroes in 1881 was $2,500,000 while in 1930 it was $98,500,000 and the annual appropriation for public school funds for Negroes in the 15 southern states amounts now to more than $45,000,000.

While the special contribution made to these bettered conditions through the work of Tuskegee can never be definitely estimated, it is a generally accepted fact that it has been a telling factor in this respect.

True to Theory

Founded along the lines of industrial education better known today as vocational education, Tuskegee has remained true to the theory enunciated by its founder; "We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

However as rapidly as conditions permitted, a steady advance has been made along the lines of academic training until the fine standard maintained today has been achieved. From the beginning the effort has been not only to reach the students who came to Tuskegee, but to carry its message and work to those parents and children who cannot come.

Tuskegee is itself a demonstration of its own theory. It is a social laboratory in which all that concerns the race and the adjustment between the white and the Negro race is being experimentally worked out. Tuskegee has projected a number of movements which have had the vitality to become independent and function for themselves—among them being the Farmers' Conference; the Farm Demonstration Service inaugurated at Tuskegee with the Jessup wagon, now taken over by the United States Department of Agriculture; and the National Negro Business League.

Tuskegee now has a plant comprising approximately 2000 acres of land and 120 buildings, many of them ranked among the most beautiful structures in the State. The faculty numbers 253, of whom 12 are holders of masters' degrees and 76 of bachelors' degrees or their equivalent. The plant of the institute is valued at more than $2,000,000. It has a permanent endowment of nearly $8,000,000, but like all educational institutions, can use more funds.

Enrolled in the institute for the school year 1929-1930 were 2233 students. These students came from 30 states and several foreign countries. The college department, organized less than five years ago now has an enrollment of more than 400.

In addition to vocational and trade schools, which also offer courses of preparatory grade leading to special diplomas, the institute includes a Teachers College, divided into schools of agriculture, education, home economics, trade-technical, and summer school for teachers. It has also a school of business, and a training school for nurses.

McNider Visit Stirs Waterway Interest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 11—The unexpected appearance in the capital today of Hanford McNider, American Minister to Canada, and R. J. Manion, Canadian Minister of Railways and Canals, has aroused widespread conjecture on negotiations between the two countries over a St. Lawrence waterway treaty.

The two officials made their surprise visit by airplane, flying here yesterday from Ottawa. The State Department and the Canadian Legation professed ignorance of the purpose of their journey, but this silence is looked upon merely as diplomatic evasion.

It is known that President Hoover is extremely anxious to effect an understanding on the matter. At present the next move in the negotiations is up to Canada. Mr. McNider some months ago handed the Canadian Government a note proposing a preliminary survey.

So far Canada has not replied to this advance. During the recent visit to Washington of R. B. Bennett, Canadian Premier, it is understood the appointment of a joint commission to map out the preliminary survey and other negotiations was discussed.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss M. Grace Schwinn, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. G. A. Jackson, Brockton, Mass.
Mrs. James Howard, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Mary M. Lowe, Lynn, Mass.
Donald S. Lowe, Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Wm K. Horton, Hohokus, N. J.
Mrs. James Terry White, Hohokus, N. J.
Mrs. K. Boomer, Peterborough, Ont., Canada.
A. H. Boomer, Peterborough, Ont., Canada.
Wakatsuki.

TURKISH JUDGE FINES AMERICAN'S ACCUSER

ISTANBUL, Turk., April 11 (AP)—A Turkish judge today acquitted Miss Grace Towner, director of the American School for Girls, on a charge of insulting Turkish nationalism by forcing students to wear American colors, red, white and blue.

The student bringing the charge against her was fined about 5 cents and costs.

Tuskegee Growth Parallels Progress of Race

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, TUSKEGEE, ALA.
Top Left—Chapel and Booker T. Washington Monument. Right—Tompkins' Dining Hall. Lower Left—First Building on Campus. Right—Boys' Trades Building. Portraits: Left—Booker T. Washington, Founder. Right—Dr. R. R. Moton, President (Underwood).

SPELMAN SCHOOL CELEBRATES ITS FIFTIETH YEAR

Negro College Is Only One Accredited for Women

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga., April 11—Spelman College, a pioneer in the field of Negro education and the only fully accredited college for Negro women, is 50 years old today, and April 10, 11 and 12 have been set aside for observance of the anniversary.

The celebration on the campus at Atlanta opened with an athletic meet Friday afternoon, followed by an alumnæ assembly and reception. An academic program is scheduled for this afternoon at which Dr. Julian Lewis, assistant professor of pathology at the University of Chicago and the only Negro on that faculty, will deliver the address. The program also included an historical pageant this evening, and devotional services Sunday afternoon when Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the University of Rochester, will preach the anniversary sermon.

In celebrating its golden anniversary Spelman College looks back on 50 years of uninterrupted work for the advancement of the status of the Negro woman. While established as an elementary school in which only the simplest rudiments of reading, writing and "figures" were taught, the seminary very soon undertook the teaching of cooking, sewing, millinery, first aid and other practical arts.

Very soon, too, the need for Negro teachers became increasingly apparent, and to train these a high school department was formed, normal courses were organized and college subjects were added. By 1924 Spelman Seminary, as it had been known since 1884, became Spelman College, and since has devoted itself to the training of women for service as teachers, social workers and missionaries, and in a variety of other professional fields. Today its work is strictly collegiate, and there are this year enrolled 239 students.

Spelman may literally be described as a college that grew out of a coalbin, for when its founders, Sophia B. Packard and Harriet E. Giles, came to Atlanta from Boston to found a school for Negro women, the only quarters they could find for their purpose in a South still suffering from the ravages of the war between the states was the basement of a Negro church. Here with a coal bin as one of the classrooms the two gathered about them 11 Negro women and began their work.

Within a year the enrollment had grown to 175 and the founders, in order to carry on, had to go North and solicit funds. At Cleveland they were asked to speak at the church which John D. Rockefeller attended. The plea for funds interested Mr. Rockefeller. He put all his ready change in the collection plate, and later told the two women if they were "going to stick" they would hear from him again.

Two years later quite unexpectedly he visited the seminary with his family and offered to pay the indebtedness on the property that the seminary had acquired. In view of the continued interest of the Spelman-Rockefeller family in the school, its name was changed to Spelman Seminary in honor of Mrs. Rockefeller's father and mother. Later Mr. Rockefeller gave funds for an administration building, the first of a group of 14 permanent buildings that the college now occupies.

Buenos Aires Vote Gives Radicals Lead

BUENOS AIRES, April 11 (AP)—Official count of ballots in Sunday's elections was completed yesterday for the first of six sections of the Province of Buenos Aires, giving the Radical Party a lead. The vote for the section was: Radicals, 32,212; Conservatives, 29,016, and Socialists, 6435.

The Radical gubernatorial candidate, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon, former Argentine minister to the United States, failed, however, to gain an advantage over his Conservative opponent in this section. Division of electoral votes resulted in the victory of nine Radical gubernatorial electors, nine Conservatives and two Socialists.

The Radical advantage was shown in the election of national Congressmen. Six Radicals, five Conservatives and two Socialists were elected deputies, and four Radicals and three Conservatives were chosen senators. The offices are allotted on a basis of total popular vote. Counting of ballots in other sections probably will not be completed for nearly a fortnight.

Cairo Throng Mobs the Graf Zeppelin

CAIRO, Egypt, April 11 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin was drawn to a landing here at dawn today at Almaza airdrome, near the head of the Nile delta, site of one of the oldest civilizations in the world.

An hour later, after debarking passengers and taking on others, the airship departed for the Holy Land.

Despite the early hour, 25,000 persons were at the airdrome. As soon as the Graf touched ground they broke police lines and thronged about the ship, which was unable to depart until firemen turned hoses on the crowds. A member of the Graf's crew descended by parachute a short time before the airship was drawn to the ground and gave instructions to a force of 350 British soldiers who acted as a landing crew.

NEW SOUTH WALES IN SUIT

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 11 (AP)—Law offices of the Commonwealth Government will issue a writ Monday, claiming $3,500,000 from the State of New South Wales to repay payments made by the Federal Government to satisfy interest on New South Wales bonds, which had been defaulted.

WORLD BUSINESS SEEKS SOLUTION OF ITS PROBLEMS

Representatives of 46 Nations to Discuss Issues in Washington

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 11—Business men of the world will seek their own solution to intricate economic and commercial problems at the coming Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in Washington, May 4-9, it is revealed by the preliminary program, published here today.

Problems that have stirred foreign offices and Legislatures of Europe, the Americans and the Far East, will be discussed frankly and face to face by the national business delegations representing 29 countries. In addition, another 17 countries will be represented by individual firms or organizations. The hope is that understanding or actual solutions of some or many of the problems may be established by this world parliament of business men.

Economic relations between the United States and Europe; the Austro-German trade agreement; recovery from world business depression; European economic union, the silver problem and the Far East; agriculture, touchstone to prosperity; tariffs;—these are some of the problems listed for discussion in the detailed program given out today.

Welcome From Hoover

The list of speakers is headed by President Hoover, who will welcome representatives of 48 countries on the opening, May 4. He will be followed by Georges Theunis, former Prime Minister of Belgium, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, who will review world business conditions.

In the afternoon of May 4 world trade from the point of view of Europe, Latin America, the Far East and the United States will be discussed by four principal speakers: Robert Masson, director-general of financial affairs for the Credit Lyonnais, will discuss the European Economic Union; a Latin-American will discuss the farm crisis; Kenkichi Kagami, president, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, will discuss the silver situation and the Far East, and John H. Fahey, Boston, Mass., publisher, will talk on "Changing Currents of World Trade."

On May 5, Tuesday, a plenary session will be held in the morning. Julius Barnes, United States Chamber of Commerce, and Alberto Pirelli, Italy, will contrast economic development of Europe and the United States and recovery from the business depression; Sir Alan Anderson, director, Bank of England, will discuss trade competition between Europe and the United States from 1900, while others will discuss the general subject of economic crises, including J. S. Edstrom, Sweden, and Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago banker.

Sessions Open May 5

Group sessions will begin the afternoon of Tuesday, May 5. The preliminary day-to-day program follows, in part:

May 5—Afternoon—Topic: Industry and Trade: Europe and the United States: development of trade and competitive conditions since 1900; chairman, Lucius R. Eastman, New York; speakers representing Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Poland, the United States.

Rail transport, chairman, Sir Osborne Mance, former president, communications section, Supreme Economic Council; highway transport, chairman, Roy D. Chapin, Detroit; finance: chairman, Charles J. Reiss, Liverpool; protection of industrial property: chairman, Edward S. Rogers, Chicago.

May 6—Plenary session. International economic relations. "When Does Mass Production Pay?" Thomas Bata, T. & A. Bata, manufacturers of shoes, Czechoslovakia; regularization of employment: Gerard Swope, president, General Electric Company; wages: Aloyse Meyer, Luxemburg, president European Steel Cartel.

May 7—Plenary session. International economic relations. Merchandising and distribution: D. F. Kelly, president, the Fair, Chicago, and Lord Luke of Pavenham. Agriculture: "The Touchstone of World Depression and Prosperity"; H. L. Russell, United States, former dean, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, and Arthur Salter, Poland. Group sessions: Industry and trade (four parts) agriculture; industry, and distribution, and wages and regularization of employment. Chairman of the last group will be Sir Arthur Balfour, managing director, Arthur Balfour & Co., steel manufacturers, Sheffield.

Sea Transport Barriers

Transportation: Elimination of sea transport barriers, chairman, Marius Boeger, Hamburg-American Line; uniform maritime bills of lading, chairman, Charles S. Haight, New York; elimination of Danube traffic barriers, chairman, Sir John Sandeman Allen, M. P. The world standard cost of insurance and freight contract, chairman, Arnold Gumprecht, Hamburg.

Finance: Movements of capital and price declines; international settlements, chairman Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago, speaker, Alberto Beneduce. legal, protection of industrial property, chairman, Edward S. Rogers.

May 8: Plenary session. The new commercial policies. Tariff policies, Gustave L. Gerard, Belgium; development of international commercial policy, C. F. I. Ramsden, Federation of British Industries; customs formalities, Felice Guarneri.

Group sessions: Industry and trade; most-favored-nation treatment; speakers, Richard Riedl, Austria, and A. R. Atkey, Nottingham; marks of origin: Auguste Plate, Rotterdam and others; commercial propaganda: Jean Duchenois, France; transportation: Air transport; speaker to be announced.

Finance: double taxation, chairman, Robert Juillard, Geneva; legal; protection of industrial property; chairman, Edward S. Rogers.

May 9—Group session. Communications; chairman, J. S. Edstrom, toward a European postal agreement, chairman, Yassa U. Yovanovitch, president Danube Credit Bank; finance; chairman, W. Westerman, Netherlands; legal; chairman, Robert Marx, Germany.

Closing plenary session, chairman, Silas H. Strawn.

ANTI-DRY PETITION SIGNED IN FINLAND

HELSINGFORS, Fin., April 11 (AP)—The petition signed by 100,000 women of Finland, asking repeal of the Finnish dry law, was presented to the president of the republic today by 10 prominent leaders of the anti-prohibition movement.

The signers, among whom are several of the most prominent women in Finland, declared in the petition that the prohibition law was a block to temperance work.

CO-ORDINATION FORECAST FOR TRANSPORTATION

New Haven Head Says Air, Water and Land Carrier Service Will Unite

America is at the portals of an era of great coördinated transport companies, offering air, water and land carrier service, was the prediction of John J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in delivering the last Aldred lecture of the season at Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday.

Railroads, Mr. Pelley said, will form the central arteries of commerce, but bus lines, trucks and inland waterways will complete the network. Eventually, he predicted, air service and ocean steamship service would be added.

"The necessity for coördinating the various forms of transport has been emphasized by business conditions during the last 18 months," Mr. Pelley said.

"By coördination we mean that transportation should be furnished by the agency or combination of agencies that can provide the best service at the lowest cost. If the ideal situation can be worked out whereby every passenger travels and every pound of freight moves by the most economical means, there will be no transportation problem."

Discussing highway competition with the railways, Mr. Pelley urged that common carriers on the highways should be subject to the same type of regulation as the railroads, requiring each carrier "to operate in its proper field and prevent both from competing destructively for such service as the other can perform more economically and efficiently."

He pointed out that 30 per cent of the mileage of railroads in the United States, consisting mainly of branch or short lines, does only two per cent of the business and urged that a large proportion of this mileage be abandoned by the railroads in favor of other forms of carriers.

RUMANIAN OIL FIRMS RESIST 'RED' DUMPING

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 11 (AP)—The Association of Rumanian Oil Industrialists asked the Government today to take action to prevent "dumping" of Russian oil which, it was claimed, is hurting Rumanian interests.

The industrialists asked especially that the transit of Russian petroleum through the country should be stopped, as well as the handling of the petroleum by Rumanian labor in national harbors.

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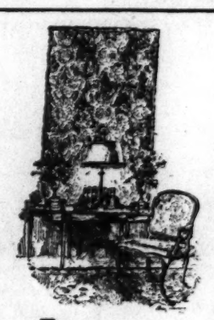
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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Shooting Vision Into Space

"Detail" Takes on an Important Meaning

"WHAT Price Television?" might be the title of this story, for it shows as far as still pictures can what one must pay in limited detail for the privilege of shooting vision through space. It does not discourage television expectations for fortunately our eyes are in a conspiracy with this new art to make its way as easy as possible.

D. K. Gannett of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in the April issue of the Bell Laboratories Record covers this question most interestingly. We are indebted to him for much of the information in this story.

A picture is made of the numerous elements of light and shade which, placed together in a certain order, gives us the impression of the original. These can't be sent all at once, so they must be strung out in a long row of varying light and dark impressions. At the receiving end they must be reassembled in the same order in which they were originally dissembled.

This process of assembling and dissembling is called "scanning." A picture which is completely covered from top to bottom in only a few strokes would be called coarse, while the same area scanned by many more and finer lines would be said to be of much better detail.

"It is apparent," states Mr. Gannett, "that in such a system, picture details smaller or closer together than the size of one picture element cannot be properly transmitted. The finest details which may be sent are such as would make alternate picture elements dark and light.

Frequency Band Limitation

"It is necessary, therefore, to be able to transmit from the sending to the receiving apparatus all frequencies up to that corresponding to the finest detail—a frequency equal to the number of picture elements per second divided by two. If the wire line or the radio channel over which the currents are sent cannot transmit as high a frequency as this, the received picture will appear coarser, just as though the picture had been divided into larger elements in the first place. No matter how nearly perfect the sending and receiving apparatus, therefore, no better picture can be received than that permitted by the frequency band which can be sent from the sending to the receiving point.

"This is true equally of telephotography or facimile transmission and of television. The principal difference between the two is in the speed of transmission. In telephotography, several minutes may be taken to transmit a picture, but in television, as in moving picture projection, it is necessary to present to the observer about 16 complete pictures per second, in order to give the illusion of motion. This means that each picture can contain only the detail which can be transmitted in 1-16 of a second.

Suppose, for example, that an ordinary 10-kc. radio broadcasting channel is to be used for television purposes. With the usual broadcasting methods, the total channel width is divided between two sidebands which are transmitted from the radio transmitter so that the highest frequency which would be transmitted to the television receiving apparatus from the radio receiving set is determined by the width of one sideband, which is 5000 cycles. Since each cycle represents two picture elements, the number of picture elements which could be received is 10,000 in a second, or 625 in 1-16 of a second. No matter how good the television apparatus, therefore, no better quality picture could be obtained than one containing 625 elements, or about 22 by 28 elements.

Comparing Various Details

"Television pictures of about this quality are illustrated in the pictures in Figure 2, showing a portrait and a single figure as they would appear when sent over an ordinary radio broadcasting channel. It will be seen that the pictures in Figure 2 are so lacking in detail that they are no more than barely recognizable.

"Figures 3 and 4 show the same pictures as they appear when divided into a greater number of elements than Figure 2, so as to have more detail. The pictures in Figure 3 have 1250 elements each and would require 20,000 cycles or two broadcast channels with ordinary broadcast methods. Figure 4 has 12,500 elements, and would require 20 broadcast channels, respectively, when ordinary broadcast methods are employed. By using the special single sideband method of broadcasting, the same results could be obtained over a channel equal to 10 broadcast channels.

"These pictures may be compared with the images transmitted by the television apparatus demonstrated jointly by the laboratories and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. It should be remembered, however, that in a moving scene, such as is viewed over the television apparatus, coarseness of detail is less objectionable than in still pictures. The apparatus demonstrated in May of 1927 used a scanning disk of 50 holes and transmitted about 2000 elements. In fineness, therefore, the image would be slightly better than that of Figure 3. With similar transmitting apparatus, the image of Figure 2 would require a disk of only 28 holes and that of Figure 3, one of 39. With the more recent two-way television apparatus, the disk has 72 holes. Some 4400 elements are transmitted, which give a picture of detail between pictures 3 and 4, but a little nearer 3. The disk required to transmit the image of Figure 4, comprising about 12,500 elements, would have had 125 holes.

Illusion of Group Views

"It is interesting that in comparing pictures in any given detail with each other, the picture of a group of people is about as satisfactory as the portrait or the football runner, even though the same number of picture elements is called upon to depict a larger number of objects. It appears that when several objects are being observed, some psychological factor causes one to expect and be satisfied with fewer details in each object. Another matter of interest is that in television a somewhat more pleasing effect is obtained than can be represented by still pictures, because the eye in following the movements in the television scene, is less aware of the streaks caused by dividing the image into rows of elements.

"From this set of pictures, it is possible to gauge the possibilities of the transmission of television scenes as limited by the width of the frequency band transmitted. Figure 2 shows the rather crude results which are obtainable over a broadcast channel using present broadcasting methods, and the other figures show various improvements in quality which can be obtained by the use of wider frequency bands and the present methods."

This contribution by Mr. Gannett is of much interest, showing for the first time in still pictures something of what television detail means. It must be remembered, as he states, that viewing such pictures in movement greatly smooths out the effect, eliminating the sense of lines and giving a much better suggestion of detail as the eyes seem to fill in the things that are lacking in the picture.

The Dialer's Guide

FOR MONDAY, APRIL 13

Vocal and Instrumental

Vocal soloist; concert orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Roxy Program. 7:45.

Giacomo Lauri-Volpi, tenor; concert orchestra (Simmons—CBS—T). "A Furtive Tear" and "Woman Is Fickle" arias, and well-known ballads by Metropolitan Opera singer 8:30.

Male quartet; concert orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor (A. & P.—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Listen for the six national characteristic classics programmed. 8:30.

Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis). Light things of MacDowell, Grainger, Waldteufel and Gluck, in 45-minute program. 6, 6:45.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Froissart Overture (Elgar); Serenade for Violin, Violoncello and Orchestra (Widor); March Miniature, Waltz for Strings (Tchaikovsky); Dance of the Camorrists (Wolf-Ferrari). 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WENR, Chicago). Classical half hour. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Roy Atwell, comedian; Marion McAfee, soprano; Ereddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS). Mr. Atwell is noted for his "tangled talk." 6:30.

Andy Sannella and his orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOAI, San Antonio). Fifteen minutes. 8:15.

George Green, xylophonist; Wheaties Boys, comedy vocal trio; piano duo; orchestra (General Mills—WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). 8:30.

Leo Reisman and his orchestra; male trio (Fleischmann—CBS—T). Songs of Harold Arlen, the composer singing several solos. His latest, "Linda" and "You Said It." 9.

Roy Bargy's Orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). If you detect a Whiteman influence here, it will be due to Mr. Bargy, who plays the piano with Mr. Whiteman. 9.

Cab Calloway and his orchestra (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 12.

Talks

President Hoover (WEAF Chain). First of eight radio addresses scheduled within two months, this one from Continental Memorial Hall, Washington, before the annual session of the American Red Cross. 10:30 a. m.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati, CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). 6:45 8.

"Indian and British Irreconcilables" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald. 7:15.

"Full Warehouses and Empty Stomachs" (WEAF—T). Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University. 7:45.

"How's Business?" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business editor. 8.

"Thomas Jefferson" (WEAF Chain). John H. Fahey, publisher of the Worcester Evening Post. 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 9:30.

"The Norwood Builder" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Sherlock Holmes story. 10. Repeated for NBC Pacific. 9.

"Mushy of Hell's Gate Mine" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). California mining camp story in Empire Builder period. 10:30.

Monologist

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank ... Asper, organist (WJZ—T). 6:15.

Characteristic Music

George Ku Trio (WJZ Chain to KWK, St. Louis). Hawaiian music. 11:45.

Daytime Programs

President Hoover (WEAF Chain). See head of column. 10:30 a. m.

Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, pianist (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). "Piano Moods," from Chicago studios. 11:30 a. m.

Vocal Varieties (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Soloist and orchestra. 12 noon.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Soloist and string trio. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). "Future Farmers of America," Dr. C. H. Lane, chief of agricultural extension service. 12:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). 1:30.

"The Play's the Thing" (WJZ Chain to KSTP, St. Paul). With Harvey Hayes, the "Old Timer." 1:30.

Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Fifteen minutes from Chicago by Irma Glenn. 2:15.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Specialty songs and humorous dialogue by Edward East and Ralph Dumke, two former vaudevillians. 2:45.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain to Memphis). Orchestra from Chicago. 3:30.

Sixteen Singers, mixed chorus (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 3:30.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). From Washington. 4.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

Aerial Photo Survey

The photographing of 63,000 square miles of Northern Rhodesia was carried out in four months. By next June the final batch of maps made from the photographs will be finished, that is, less than 13 months from the start of operations. The survey was carried out with a special Gloster twin-engined airplane built for the purpose.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Address, President Hoover, Red Cross Program; other speakers.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 noon—"On Wings of Song."
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

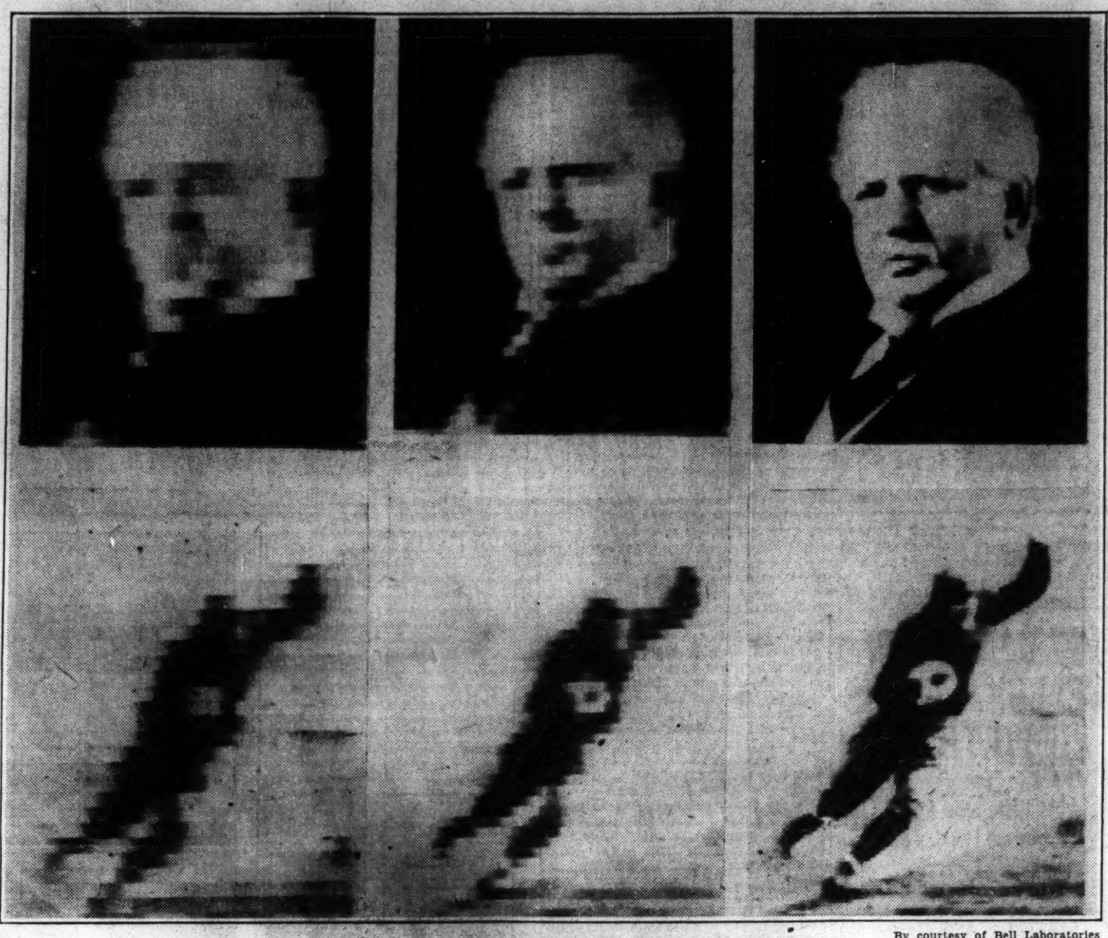
WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS program.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS. Same as WEEI.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS program.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WHICH PICTURE DOES YOUR TELEVISOR GIVE YOU?



By courtesy of Bell Laboratories

Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4

These three groups of pictures give interesting comparisons as to television detail using scanning disks with various numbers of holes. The pictures in Figure 2 would result from a 28-hole disk, those in Figure 3 from a 39-hole disk, while Figure 4 would be the detail using a 125-hole scanning disk. As pointed out in the accompanying article, viewing such pictures in motion eliminates much of the coarseness, smoothing out the lines and giving the illusion of better detail. The football picture particularly suggests the long desired sports broadcasting possibilities.

Stravinsky's 'Œdipus Rex'

New York's Metropolitan Bows at Last

By L. A. SLOPER

LIFE for Leopold Stokowski is really getting to be just one radiocast after another. Hardly has he done with the musical depiction of Lindbergh's flight to Paris when here he bobs up again with a broadcast from the Metropolitan Opera House in New York of Stravinsky's "Œdipus Rex."

Yes, it's the same Stravinsky who wrote "The Rite of Spring," already submitted to the radio audience by the Philadelphia autocrat of the baton; but this piece won't be quite so shocking to sensitive ears. Yes, again; Stravinsky's collaborator in this opera-oratorio is no other than Sophocles. But as Sophocles is by now a little old-fashioned, Stravinsky got Jean Cocteau, one of the cleverest of the Parisian Younger Generation, to fix up the book for him.

The first stage performance in America of Stravinsky's "Œdipus Rex" was scheduled for April 10 in Philadelphia, with the League of Composers coöperating with the Philadelphia Orchestra. But the first radiocast will be at 8:30 p. m. (E. S. T.) April 21, when the performance will be repeated under the same auspices at the Metropolitan in New York. It will be heard over stations associated with NBC. The music in concert form was performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and assisting artists early in 1928.

The scheme of the work is somewhat peculiar. The text has been subjected to drastic treatment. First M. Cocteau translated the original Greek into French. Then J. Danielou translated the French into Latin. Why Latin? That was what the audience wanted to know at the original performance by the Diaghileff Ballet in Paris, May 30, 1927. The composer explained to Leonid Sabaneev that for a long time he had intended to compose an opera to the words of a dead language. "But ancient Greek is too dead," he said, "and besides it is badly pronounced. So I thought Latin the fittest language." Pressed for further elucidation, he said: "To me Latin is the language of science, medicine, the law—in short, the most exact and unalterable language." Obviously a perfect explanation.

One feature of the work makes it peculiarly susceptible to radio use. This is the introduction of a Speaker, who explains the action as it proceeds. The Speaker's lines will be read (presumably in English) by Wayland Rudd, Negro actor. If he follows the direction in the score, he will pronounce them in a "grandiose and mock-heroic manner." He will be helped in this by a system of electric amplification. Anyway, this magnified voice will be useful to the radio audience, which cannot see the elaborate settings designed by Robert Edmond Jones and Lee Simonson for the production.

As for the music, you will remember that since 1913 Stravinsky has been faced with the problem of living up to the fame then brought him by the first performance of "The Rite of Spring." Perhaps for that reason, he has adopted many widely different styles in the last 17 years—Bach, Handel, Tchaikovsky and so on. The composer has expressed the belief that in this work he has "reached the utmost simplification and the greatest similarity with the ideal style to be found in Glinka's "A Life for the Tsar." Others have insisted that "Œdipus" is really Handelian. The listener with a good memory will have no difficulty in recognizing in the music characteristics not only of Handel, but of most other composers from Palestrina to Verdi and even to Sir Arthur Sullivan. If you listen closely to Jocasta's air, you will hear something very like the "Ta-ran-ta-ra, ta-ran-ta-ra" of the policemen advancing to action in "The Pirates of Penzance."

This aria of Jocasta, which will be sung by Margaret Matzenauer, is one of the most beautiful passages in the opera-oratorio. It really is a masterpiece in the Italian lyric style.

Other principals will be Paul Althouse as Œdipus, M. Dudinov as Creon and The Messenger, Sigurd Nilssen as Tiresias and Daniel Healy as The Shepherd. The chorus will be that of the Harvard Glee Club, trained by Dr. Archibald T. Davison, which acted in a similar capacity at the performance by the Boston Orchestra.

For those of the radio audience who like to picture the setting while the performance is proceeding, we may include a brief description of the scene. The "actors" in this opera will be huge figures, 15 feet tall, designed by Mr. Jones. Three operators will be required to control the movements of each of these figures, which will occupy a raised platform above the stage.

The singers, in costume, will be grouped against a dim background on the stage level. As each singer's voice is heard, the corresponding heroic figure above will be illuminated, the lights separating the effigy from the surrounding gloom. The figure will gesture "with archaic simplicity and plasticity." As the singer's voice ceases, the light will fade and the figure will merge into the dark background. The speaker will be invisible.

There are two incidental points of interest in connection with this performance. One concerns Mr. Stokowski. The Philadelphia musical mentor is reported to have cherished operatic ambitions now these many years. He first realized this wish last month, when he directed in Philadelphia the first American performance of Alban Berg's "Wozzeck," the second act of which was radiocast. The present occasion will constitute his second appearance in the rôle of operatic conductor.

The other item of interest is that this radiocast will be the first one of a special production from the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House. This production is therefore looked upon as a trial for opera on the radio in New York.

The NBC engineers announce that they will use the new parabolic, camera-method microphones in picking up the performance. The parabolic reflectors, it is explained, follow the characters in their action much as a spotlight trains on a stage. They were used with success in the case of "Wozzeck."

The radiocast, which will open with an introductory talk, will continue until 9:30 p. m.

mand something more. The listener who does demand something more is, as radio advertisers say, in the minority. But he is the intelligent listener who will win out in the end. His good will is of more value to radiocasting than that of the majority who may not object to being exploited. He is the same sort of person who dislikes being subjected to a motion picture advertising a product. He goes to the film house to be entertained, not—please forgive the expression, since it is so apt—to be advertised at. He buys a radio receiver for the entertainment he can get out of it. He does not say that the program sponsor shall not speak for his product. But he does insist that crass commercialism on the air will inevitably bring about a change of those conditions which make it possible. And it is reasonable to assume that radiocasting in the United States is not irrevocably a private enterprise.

Let the minority build up its strength and make its protest known. On March 14 in this place we suggested that readers write their protests to the studios and send us copies so that this column might be a medium for minority expression. Today we suggest that readers send their protests also to companies sponsoring programs which are hampered by excessive advertising. We should also like to have copies of any replies received from studios or advertisers. There is work to be done. Radiocasting needs it, and the readers of this column are the type who may take the lead in performing it, if they will.

The Slumber Hour has been disturbed again. Last summer it was dropped. A flood of protest revived it. Now it has been cut in half so that the second half-hour may be turned over to cowboy carolers and mooning crooners. It is a pity that the program devisers are now and then inclined to offend the good will of their most valuable listeners. If you do not follow Clara, Lu and Em regularly, it is time to get aboard. Here are three ladies whose conversation concerning almost every topic under the sun is continuously humorous, and seldom less than natural. The Campus series, another of the well worth-while sort, is now presented at 3:30 p. m., eastern standard time.

L. A.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man; recording.
7:30 NBC, Ted Lewis and his Musical Clowns.
8:00 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:15 NBC, Radiotron Varieties; soloists; dance orchestra.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles: recording.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Henry Busse and his orchestra.
11:45 NBC, Little Jack Little.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Betty Cole and Phil McLaughlin, popular songs.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Review.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Blackface songs and humor.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Popular program.
7:45 Capt. Karl Spindler, former World War German Navy officer.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 Michael Ahern, baritone.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Vee Lawnhurst, songs at piano; Handy Boys, male trio; Earle Spicer, baritone.
9:00 Dance program.
9:30 NBC, Dance orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Annual Jefferson Day dinner of National Democratic Club; Senator Walsh, Senator Gore, speakers.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em" sketch.
10:45 Saturday Night Review.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature, Sport Review.
11:14 Irving Guyer's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Melody Snapshots: organ.
5:10 Show Tunes: orchestra.
5:15 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Merry-Go-Round"; orchestra.
5:45 "Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:15 The Matinee Idols: show tunes.
6:30 Musical Sports Review; Ralph Gilroy.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Armand Vecsey's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Tonart Singers.
8:30 CBS, Wallace Silversmiths; Elsie Gordon, monologist; Josef Bonime's Orchestra.
8:44 Hockey reports.
8:45 CBS, Mary Charles, soprano.
9:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
9:30 CBS, "America's Insular Possessions," Senator Hiram Bingham, Connecticut.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: "Jerry the Noble Outcast."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Nocturne: Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Dick Lee, pianist.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels; weather.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Hotel Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Weather; instrumental music; time.

FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 12

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:45 p. m.—"How to Succeed in Business."
1:00 NBC, National Oratorio Society; "Redemption."
2:00 NBC, "Opera Is Taken Up Socially"; Deems Taylor Musical Series.
2:30 Famous Fables.
3:30 NBC, Garden Party; Carol Deis, soprano; Raoul Nadeau, tenor.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour: mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Old Stager's Memories.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Waller Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; Velveteers.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent H. ... Audition Mixed Quartet; concert orchestra, Josef Pasternack, conductor.
10:15 NBC, National Dairy: "Trial of Napoleon," Arthur Garfield Hays, prosecuting, Dudley Field Malone, defending.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:30 a. m.—Goldman String Ensemble.
10:40 Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:30 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
12:45 "Short Story Writing."
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, Same as WEEI.
2:30 NBC, Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, pianist; Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
3:00 "Heroic Days in Plymouth Colony" Dean Gleason L. Archer.
3:15 People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.
4:00 NBC, Williams Oilomatics; Ruth Lyon, soprano.
4:30 Ye Olde New England Choir.
4:45 NBC, Concert orchestra; soloist.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
6:00 Time; weather; talk; Review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Radio Luminaries: popular.
6:30 Aaron Keljick's Orchestra.
6:45 Co-Eds; skit and music.
7:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute.
7:30 Emily MacKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor.
7:45 Einar Hanson, violinist.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Sergeant Faustin Wirkus, William B. Stout, speakers; orchestra.
9:15 Somno Melodies.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons.
9:45 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
10:00 Gilmore Memorial Concert from Mechanics Hall, Boston.
10:15 The Larks Quartet.
10:30 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; Review.
11:15 NBC, Heel Hugger Quartet.
11:30 Adolphe Goebel, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 Male quartet.
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Service of Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—String trio and soloist.
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
3:00 Program from Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Sweetheart Hour: Mixed quartet; orchestra.
6:00 Helen Barr; John Herrick; Earle Nelson; Funnyboners Trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Betty Smart, Ben Alley, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "Amazing Facts."
7:30 Concert Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 Organ and soloists.
8:30 Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, The Gauchos: Argentine music.
9:00 CBS, Irene Bordoni, soloist; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Edgar Guest; Muriel Kyle, soprano.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor; Louis Witten.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders"; "Men Who Have Made America," Douglas Gilbert, newspaper man.
10:45 Time; news; weather.
11:00 CBS, Back Home Hour.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's Orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 The Irresistible Imps.
5:15 Musical program.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 Rhythm Twins.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music.
7:00 Instrumental music; weather.
7:30 Park Street Church service.

Due Credit for Inventions

An 8x10 Picture? Yes, in Two Months

By VOLNEY D. HURD

TRYING to keep precedent straight in this television business these days is as difficult as crossing a river full of floating cakes of ice. The art is new and the origin of most ideas pretty well defined, yet stories come out which, by being ambiguous, fail to give credit where credit is due.

This week saw a release telling of a Chicago television outfit announcing two-foot "home projected pictures as definitely out of the laboratory. These pictures were due to two things, stated the dispatch, one the use of an improved neon glow lamp and the other a scanning disk with lenses mounted on the rim in place of the usual pin holes.

From this story's wording one would assume that these developments were exclusive products of this particular company's research. The fact is that the use of lenses in the scanning disk is the distinct product of that delightful early worker in television, C. Francis Jenkins, who owns all the patent rights on it. In fact, the writer a few weeks ago in the Jenkins laboratory saw two- and even three-foot pictures projected on a screen using this lens scanner and a good glow lamp, with its ultimate cost low enough to make its use in the home possible.

This incident clearly shows the need for careful identification of inventions in television during its formative period. In the early days of radio much the same problem presented itself and we had to be very careful to give credit for different ideas to the original inventor.

In the meantime definite announcement of a new televisor comes from the Short Wave and Television laboratories, an improved 60-hole, 20-frame scanning method, operating on original patents, which will permit an 8 by 10 picture. This is definitely announced as a production model in a console and it will be exhibited at the Chicago Trade Show in June.

* * *

"Why do television pictures make me see red," might be a fair question these days since the reddish tinge of present-day pictures is often the subject of questioning, usually followed by "What are the possibilities of white pictures?"

Television offers the unusual problem of requiring a source of light which will respond from being full on to full off at least 72,000 times per second. When we consider our house lights and note how long it takes for the glow to die down once we have turned off the current, we realize that television makes a severe demand which present-day ordinary illumination does not meet.

Discussing the light sources for television, Hollis S. Baird, chief engineer of the Shortwave and Television Corporation, states that neon gas lamps are the most responsive to the minute electrical current changes coming from a television receiver, even when using a 250 power tube. Thus television has developed so far with neon lamps as the main source of light. Neon is used in the advertising signs now seen in every city and town and the red glow one sees there is the same red glow found in television, caused by the neon gas itself.

The logical question is: "Couldn't some other gases be used which would give a different color or are their power requirements too great?" Mr. Baird answers this question by stating that for rough figures the nearest gas to neon for sensitivity is argon, which is but 60 per cent as efficient as neon. Argon gives a blue light. Helium is also of about the same efficiency as argon giving a green light. Pure white light can be obtained with carbon dioxide gas, but since it is but 10 per cent as efficient as neon, powerful transmitting tubes would have to be used to get a picture of the brilliance we now get with neon.

* * *

The next alternative is the use of some device which will control a fixed source of white light, a shutter arrangement which will respond rapidly enough for the television signal impulses. Mechanical shutters have been tried, but while they might go up to 10,000 or 15,000 times per second, getting them up to 72,000 appears to be definitely out of the question.

When Alexanderson gave his demonstration of television on a screen he used this valve idea, the light valve being a Kerr or Karolus cell. In this arrangement the Kerr cell has the ability to twist the beam of polarized light passing through it. This quality alone would not gain the television researcher anything but combined with prisms it achieves its purpose. Considerable work has been done in the laboratories of the Shortwave and Television Corporation and work to date has brought about methods of greatly reducing the cost of these necessary items.

Two prisms operated together can be made to either fully pass light or cut it out completely, merely by rotating one prism with respect to the other. Physical rotation at 72,000 times per second is out of the question.

* * *

Then comes the possibilities of the Kerr cell. It will rotate the light beam itself. So a Kerr cell is placed in between the prisms and it twists the light beam to a greater or lesser degree, depending upon the amount of current passing through it. This has the same effect as twisting the prisms themselves, and the result is that the beam of light shining through this combination is effectively made to go up and down in brilliance as rapidly as required.

The Kerr cell consists of a glass container filled with nitro-benzol between two plates mounted on either side. The current passing between these plates through the liquid causes the cell to act. Faraday achieved a similar effect with a coil of wire wrapped around a jar of similar material, but this was less effective than the double plate method.

One might say that this system should be used at once, but at present it is expensive and uses high voltages. Two thousand and five hundred volts are required to operate the cell, although the current is only three milliamperes. Such high voltages are expensive to build up and are dangerous to have in the home. The prisms have also been very expensive. With research at the Shortwave and Television laboratories having brought down the costs of prisms, the next step will be the development of a Kerr effect cell using less power. This is merely one line of light source research.

* * *

The tube light method is also undergoing intensive study and the introduction of hydrogen gas in a neon tube has resulted in whitening the reddish hue considerably. At present this gas is used up rapidly and new gas must be injected thus making such a tube obviously an instrument for the laboratory only at present.

Tone Quality

Widening Wire Effect of New Network Cable

EARLY radio broadcasts carried from distant points on telephone lines used to be readily noted because of the line noises and the relatively poor quality. Today they are much better. Now we can look forward to as perfect line transmission as one gets directly from the microphone amplifiers in a studio.

An entirely new cable system for linking broadcasting stations is being laid by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. A test circuit 2200 miles in length is already operating successfully between New York and Pittsburgh. The new system will be extended as rapidly as possible to embrace all of the 35,000 miles of telephone lines utilized to link radio stations into networks.

Highly technical in character, the change will probably not be noticed by many radio listeners, although it is intended to provide more naturalness to the reproduction of musical performances on the radio. Where the frequency range in present radio telephone lines is around 150-5000 cycles, the new cable will widen this to 50-8000 cycles.

The limit of human audibility is around 10,000 cycles, although some people can hear notes as high as 16,000 and a few even higher. The pipe organ attains the lowest note among musical instruments at about 16 cycles and the piccolo the highest at 4608 cycles. The highest C on the piano is 4096 cycles, the lowest 32 cycles. The harmonics of the notes determine the fidelity, color and distinguishability of musical instruments. The new lines mean deeper low notes and higher harmonics.

Telephone lines have to be specially engineered for broadcast programs, since their present 150-5000 cycle limits are considerably above the 300-2700 cycle band occupied by the voice on ordinary telephones. Radio transmitters may also have to be altered to take advantage of this new advance in transmission technique. Then, too, an improvement will be needed in receiver and loudspeaker design because practically all of those now on the market cut off between 4000 and 5000 cycles.

Incidentally, the radio networks are the largest customers of the telephone company, spending an aggregate of nearly $5,000,000 on tolls every year.

TRANSUE & WILLIAMS

Transue & Williams Steel Forgings Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $36,249 after depreciation, etc., compared with profit of $29,318, before federal taxes, in the first quarter of 1930.

Restaurants

BOSTON

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
TIP OF T WHARF
LUNCHEON , TEA
DINNER
Tel. Richmond 1775
MISS DALRYMPLE—Skipper

Cafe de Paris
12 HAVILAND ST. Off Mass. Ave. & Boylston St.
(Our only Boston Restaurant)
LUNCHEON, 35c DINNER, 50c
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, 50c and 75c

DINE AT
The MYLES STANDISH
Bay State Road at Beacon Street
In our
English Room
You are assured of the best food the market affords.
Served a la Carte or Table d'Hote
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNERS
COM monwealth 4500

CONCORD, MASS.

The Old Mill Dam
Frederick R. Child, Jr.
LUNCHEON , TEA , DINNER
Served 12 Noon to 8 P. M.
TELEPHONE 421 ON MAIN ROAD
"Tasty Food in Tasteful Surroundings"

NEW YORK CITY

THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS
The Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th St.
The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th St.
The Colonia, 379 Fifth Ave.
Dinner at 4 W. 40th St. 5:30 to 8
$1.00 and $1.25

NATIONAL PLANE SHOW OPENS IN DETROIT HANGAR

Industry's Progress Seen in Display of More Than 200 'Ships'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich., April 11—The National Aircraft Show, the industry's only class A event for 1931, opened at Detroit City Airport today, to continue through April 19.

The show is held in what is known as the world's largest airplane hangar. It has attracted so much interest among manufacturers of aircraft and accessories, however, that every inch of the 200,000 square feet of exhibit space has been filled and a big circus tent is stretched as an annex to house the overflow.

Every important phase of the aviation industry has been centered here for this show. Of the 200 or more planes in the air and on the exposition floor, there are 84 models not previously exhibited. With the arrival of scores of pilots flying their own machines and the presence of many engineers, educators in aerodynamics and experts in various flying activities, there seems to be ample testimony of a progressive trend in aviation.

According to the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, which is co-sponsor with the Detroit Board of Commerce in putting on the 1931 show, a rapid increase in air passenger traffic is taking place. This is pointed to as a breaking down of what was thought for a long time to be fear of the traveling public to get its feet off the ground.

According to the chamber's January figures, the latest available, there was a 54 per cent increase in the number of miles flown during January over the same month in 1930, and the number of passengers carried by 30 major air transport lines was 17,549, an increase of 56 per cent as compared with the first month of last year. Air mail and express poundage increased accordingly.

Ray Cooper of the Detroit Aircraft Bureau, and directing head of the exposition, said that generally safety has been reached by airways experts and manufacturers of planes, and that reluctance of the public in the past to adopt the plane as a public carrier was largely a matter of high fares. When transport lines cut prices, passenger traffic began to increase, Mr. Cooper observed.

"The average cost of air travel now, in all parts of the country, is 7 cents a mile," he added. "One may journey now in comfort, even luxury, at the rate of railroad fare, plus Pullman tax."

A notable aspect of the 1931 display is the trend toward small models. They are sporty, snappy and built to carry one and two passengers at from 80 to 90 miles per hour and up.

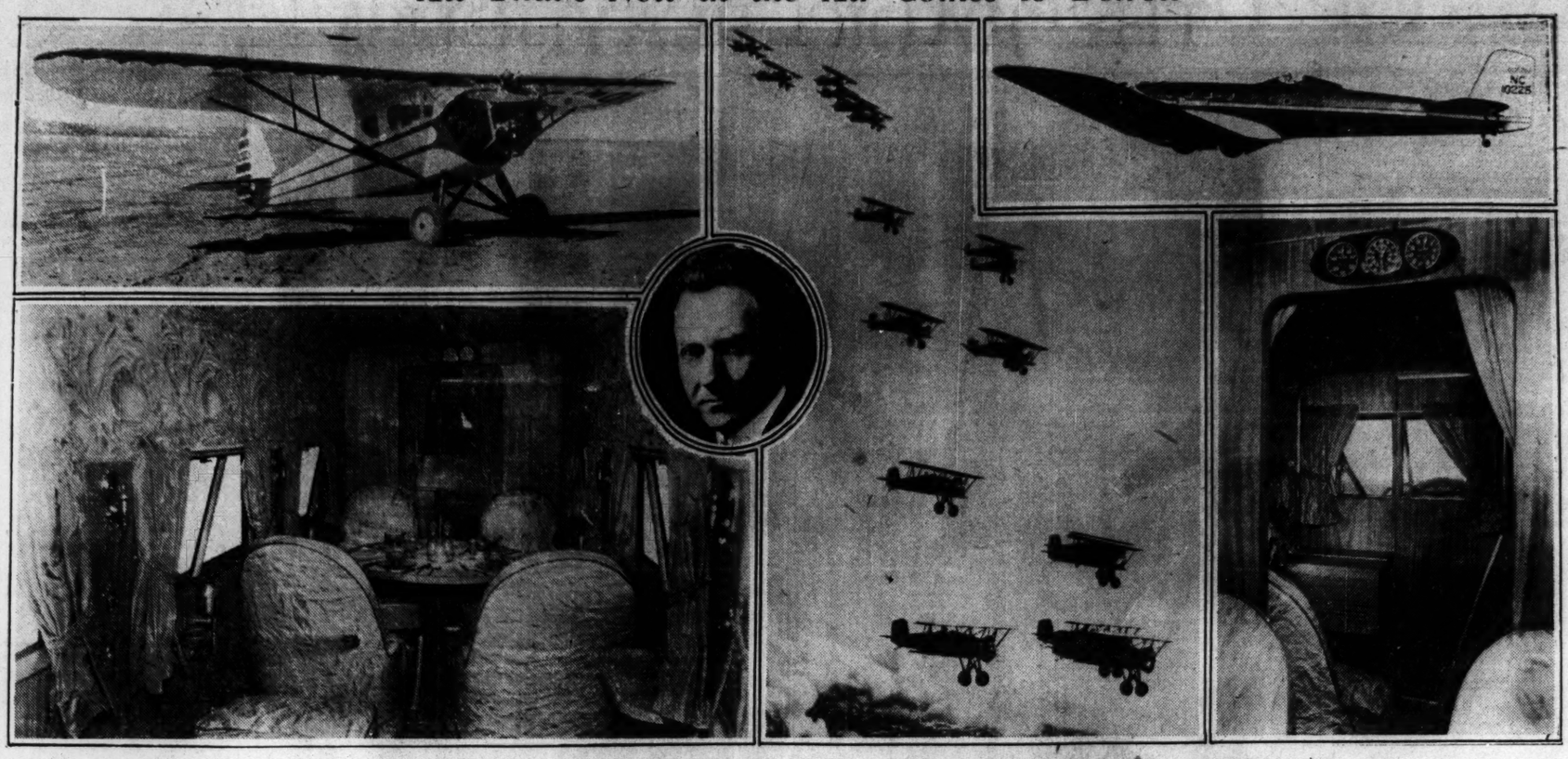
"Manufacturers are confident that there is going to be a fine market this year for the small plane," Mr. Cooper said. "This is accounted for by the fact that throughout the country there is a large number of pilots who do not own machines. Then there is a growing number of students in aerodynamics comnig out of the colleges. Gliding has given great impetus to the game, and there is many a young man impatiently awaiting the time when he will be able to acquire a ship of his own.

"This is going to be easy, for the manufacturers are going to see that the young enthusiasts can buy on time, through financial agencies, the same as is done in the automobile trade. These planes will cost between $1000 and $2000."

"Aviation is now beginning to take a firm hold in the public mind," declared E. L. Cord, of Chicago, head of the Cord Units. "We would want no better evidence of this than the fact that at this time scores of communities from coast to coast are either now building or are preparing to build airports. In a dozen or more places citizens are asking for, and in some instances have obtained municipal bond issues for this purpose."

While the Detroit show stands out as an exhibition of the smaller model, interest is none the less keen in the big transport planes, notably the trimotored air liners. An order for 100 of the latter has been placed for the Cord Units. According to Mr. Cord, the secret of growth of air transport has been found to lie in frequent service. With that thought in mind the Century Air Lines established on March 23, between Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, a two-hour service. Mr. Cord said the traffic on these lines has already exceeded expectations.

All That's New in the Air Comes to Detroit



COMFORT IS A FEATURE OF MANY OF THE NEW PLANES SHOWN AT THE NATIONAL AIRCRAFT SHOW, OPENING AT DETROIT TODAY

Top Left—A Luxurious Monocoupe "90," One of the Entries. Inset—Ray Cooper, Detroit Aircraft Bureau, Director of the Show (Underwood). Top Right—A Boeing Monomail in Flight, Another Entry. Bottom Left—Interior of Stinson Executive Model, Built for Speed, Comfort, Convenience and Dignity. Center—Group of Boeing Pursuit Planes in Flight (Boeing Airplane Co.). Bottom Right—Another View of the Interior of the Stinson Executive Model.

Veterans Receive $100,923,500 in Week

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 10 — The number of World War veterans who have applied for loans on their adjusted service certificates since passage of the last bonus legislation reached 1,723,551 on April 4, Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of the Veterans' Bureau, announced today.

During the week ending April 4, the last week for which figures have been compiled, there were 61,923 new applications filed. During the same week 262,793 checks were issued totaling $100,923,500 in value. This is the largest weekly issue yet made, General Hines said.

The total number of loans made through the Veterans' Bureau under the original and amended acts to April 4, 1931, aggregate 4,222,348, amounting to $672,196,909. In addition to the loans, General Hines states that the bureau has paid a total of $7,026,218 to banks for the redemption of veterans' loans, making total disbursements to April 4, 1931, for all bonus loans and redemptions $679,223,127.

In commenting upon the records of individual regional offices General Hines stated that 11 offices were current or practically current in their work. Attention was especially invited to the work of the offices at Boston, Mass.; Little Rock, Ark., and Minneapolis, Minn., which offices had received 40,976, 13,752 and 16,172 applications respectively and where the corresponding balances not acted upon were reported as 80, 155 and 0.

Fort Dearborn, Chicago Ancestor, Is Rebuilt for 1933 Exposition

(Continued from Page 1)

up into the tower of the blockhouse, step upon the firing platform and gaze out from its rifle openings. On the south your eye is arrested by a 27-story apartment building, on the west by the hulks of huge abandoned breweries. On the north, were that artificial hill out of the way, you would see the descendants of this first tower raised here, 40 and 44 stories high.

Even on the lakeside, a change has come. The fort stands where up to only a few years ago there was nothing but water. It is built on park land recently filled in. The first settlers would have found its site several furlongs out in the lake.

Beside the smallness of the fort, Chicago is also surprised at the curious construction of its blockhouses. For generations Chicago has been fed with pictures of blockhouses which, it now turns out, didn't look like the original. The artists' blockhouse and the blockhouse of Capt. John Whistler, who built the fort, were very different.

The artists made very pretty pictures to please. The fort's designer made blockhouses to protect against Indians. While it was sufficient for the artist to draw conventional four-sided roofs rising to a point and to place his blockhouses usually inside or at the corner of the stockade, Capt. Whistler had other notions.

Blockhouses Give Protection

He put on his blockhouse a tower which isn't ornamental to look at, but gives an effective command of two sides of the fort, and he set the blockhouse just outside it. By jutting from the stockade, the pair of blockhouses with their flanking fire gave protection on all four sides.

If the marauder leaped the low outer paling of the stockade, he found himself in an inclosure with the taller stockade before him, and with the artillery of the blockhouse looking down out of its cannon openings and the rifles of its tower threatening at close range. Inspecting the work of the soldiers who unwittingly selected the site of this city, the present-day Chicagoan admires their ingenuity. The fort was never attacked. The fighting took place in the course of an unwise evacuation, after the fort's tenants had abandoned their security.

Immensely different from today also was the simplicity of this first community. The soldiers had two buildings and part of a third for barracks. They bunked above in one long room, and below was a room with a broad stone fireplace. The officers enjoyed no such comparative elegance as at some of the eastern forts built by the French and English. On the Indian frontier the officers here had but one building for themselves, with fireplaces at each end in the single room below and living quarters in the other big room above.

The stone powder magazine, two stories tall and with walls two feet thick, looks odd with its barrel-vaulted roof. Beside it stood the last of the log houses, its first floor given over to contractors' stores, the second floor a barracks.

Building an old Indian fort today is no light task, remarks Robert J. Sipchen of the contractors, Erskine-Sipchen, Inc. Logs may have been plentifully at hand 127 years ago, but Mr. Sipchen went 350 miles into northern Wisconsin to find what he wanted. He picked out each one used. The art of handling logs proved so unknown in the building trades of Chicago, though they embraced many thousands, that timber men from the north woods had to be imported to give the local carpenters a start.

Glass that is made today was too good to match the glass of the pioneers, and the best that could be done was to take the worst. The canthook, the broad ax, the peavy, and hand adz saw such duty here as they had not for many years. The rough finish of the backwoods was preserved only by dint of vigilance to keep the present-day workman from putting on his accustomed modern finish.

Built in 1803, just 130 years before the second Chicago fair, Fort Dearborn stood guard in the wilderness for nine years. Then war broke out and Fort Mackinac, another remote outpost of the young republic, fell. This disaster led the American commander at Detroit to send orders to Fort Dearborn to evacuate and take refuge with him. The orders were obeyed despite the menace of unruly Indians congregated about the fort. The slender party marched out and across the face of what is now down-town Chicago, while Indians hurried ahead behind the cover of sand hills. The ambush was laid at about Eighteenth Street, just a few miles from the original fort and about a mile from the present one. Fifty-three from the fort fell, and the fort was burned the next day. A monument depicting Black Partridge, one of the Indians, saving a white woman, was set up there at the time of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893.

Four years after the burning of the fort, it was rebuilt on a different and larger model. Some of it would still be standing, save for the fire of 1871 which wiped out its last blockhouse.

It was impossible to erect the new fort on the site of the old because the first site was selected so well as to be in the very center of down-town Chicago. Its location at the Chicago River and Michigan Avenue is occupied by a skyscraper standing amid skyscrapers. The duplicate fort is at Twenty-sixth Street and the lake.

Nothing perhaps illustrates the youth of Chicago more than the history of the original site of Fort Dearborn. Less than 70 years elapsed from the day when the land finally passed out of the hands of the Federal Government to the erection of the present tall building.

Ownership Is Traced

Because this is probably the most historic spot in Chicago, an examination of the title papers to it has been made for this article. It appears that this inspection of the abstracts is the first to have been undertaken for other than legal purposes. Access to the papers was kindly furnished by John S. Miller, president of the Site of Fort Dearborn Building Corporation.

The fort and its stockade covered the site of the London Guarantee and Accident Building, and extended to the north into what is now a part of the Chicago River and to the east over Michigan Avenue.

The legal papers showing the later history of the site begin with the audacious attempt of Gen. Jean Baptiste Beaubien, a French-Indian fur trader who is regarded as Chicago's second permanent settler, to obtain possession of the fort reservation for nearly nothing.

There was then a large tract inclusive of the fort which was held by the Government as the Fort Dearborn Reservation. This area had been set apart in 1824 for the use of the Indian Department. It contained what is today some of the choicest real estate in the city. On May 28, 1835, General Beaubien walked into the office of the receiver of the United States Land Office here, paid him $94.61, and got a receipt for the 75 69-100 acres comprising the reservation, at $1.25 an acre!

Five months later General Beaubien laid out a large portion, if not all of this tract, into lots and blocks as "Beaubien's Addition" to Chicago, and sold or gave away various lots. But he was not allowed to keep his stupendous bargain, for the sale was never approved at Washington.

Several years later, the papers relate, his receipt was set aside on the ground that the land was a military reservation of the United States and hence not subject to entry and purchase. His money was refunded and all titles resulting from his conveyances were canceled. The Secretary of War authorized the solicitor of the General Land Office to survey part of the reservation and sell it as town lots.

Addition 92 Years Old

Thus 92 years ago the "Fort Dearborn Addition to the Town of Chicago" came into being. Mr. Miller notes that the west line of North Michigan Avenue has remained unchanged since that date.

General Beaubien was not able to buy in the land upon which his own house stood. He purchased only one lot, and as that proved too small he did not keep it. The Government netted $106,042 for the 53½ acres it disposed of, a great deal of money for the time and quite different from the $94.61 accepted four years previously.

But General Beaubien was still to profit from the Government lands, though in a way he did not anticipate. He was such a figure in the young city and so popular, had long lived near by on federal land, and had seen the ground under his home sold away from him, so that considering it all, Chicago was quite willing to give to him as a present the site of the fort.

A bill was passed by Congress in 1854, at the instance of one of Chicago's leading citizens, then a member of the House of Representatives, donating to General Beaubien six lots and parts of three others. These were among the last bits the Government retained of the old fort area.

When he thus received the greater part of the fort site, General Beaubien sold it, the papers indicate, for more than he received out of his unsuccessful early effort to capture the larger tract by strategy.

Some years previously the army had finally abandoned the fort. It lost its military tenantry in 1837, seven years after Chicago came into existence and the year it became an incorporated city. For nearly 20 years thereafter the fort buildings were occupied by various government offices.

General Beaubien received the patent for his lots from Washington in 1858. Soon thereafter all of the fort save one building was torn down or moved away.

Norman Discusses World Gold Supply

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—It was explained in authoritative Wall Street banking circles yesterday that Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, during his visit to the United States, has discussed with important banking officials such matters as the maldistribution of the world's gold supply, and the depressed price of silver, together with the resultant effects upon world trade, as well as other economic problems.

It was emphatically stated, however, that Mr. Norman's visit is not concerned with the negotiation of any agreement, either in a preliminary or a final sense. It was explained the discussions have been entirely informal, and primarily for the purpose of exchanging views.

As is usual in visits of central bank heads to foreign centers, discussions have been kept secret, and Federal Reserve officials have declined to discuss them. Their attitude has been that as the New York Federal Reserve Bank is the correspondent in the United States of the Bank of England, officials of the two banks naturally would have questions to discuss from time to time, just as American metropolitan banks have occasion to consult with their correspondents in other cities.

WOMAN TO SUPERVISE NEW $100,000 MUSEUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—A native of Hagerstown, Miss Jean W. Lucas, a graduate of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, has been named as director and curator of the new Washington County Museum of Fine Arts. She assumes her position in June.

Hagerstown's $100,000 museum at the beautiful City Park is now about completed. It is the gift of Mrs. Anna Brugh Singer, formerly of Hagerstown and the wife of William H. Singer Jr., internationally known landscape artist now living at Olden, Norway.

EUROPE LEARNS WAY TO RECOVER IS BY ECONOMY

Report Shows This Must Be Public as Well as Private

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 11—European public authorities are definitely recognizing that economic recovery can be brought about only by the exercise of strictest economy in private and public affairs and by the application of most advanced methods of rationalization in the conduct of business, according to a report entitled "A Picture of World Economic Conditions at the Beginning of 1931," published by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The report declares that "the precipitous world decline of prices of important foodstuffs and raw materials, caused by the lack of balance between supply and demand, seems to have been arrested in the early part of 1931."

Twenty-five countries are embraced in the board's survey. The first part of the report gives a summarized analysis of the contemporary facts regarding industrial production, wages, prices, employment, foreign trade, public and private finance and other factors that give each country its importance in the economic commonwealth of nations. The second part of the report contains original articles by the board's foreign correspondents.

The report emphasizes that political security is one of the prime requisites for an economic recovery of the European nations.

If efforts toward economy and rationalization of industry are accompanied by earnest coöperation in the field of international affairs, the report states, "the world may look forward to an early period of economic recovery and international peace."

Attention is directed to the soundness of internal conditions in such countries as Switzerland, the Netherlands and Denmark.

"The explanation of their economic stability is complete," the survey says, "when it is remembered that their inhabitants are industrious, that illiteracy is negligible, that political life is remarkably calm, that their industry is diversified and that no single product plays a dominant part in their economic system."

The countries of Central and South America, which depend primarily on the production of agricultural products, present a very different picture, since they have been seriously affected by the decline in prices of all basic commodities, the report says. The purchasing power of these countries has been reduced drastically.

Political uncertainty in the Far East and the decline in the price of silver have depressed business, the report shows, and in Australia "excessive public expenditures, overborrowing abroad, and political uncertainty darken the horizon."

ONTARIO TO ELIMINATE OBJECTIONABLE SIGNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO — Objectionable signs and other advertising along the highways of Ontario, will be practically eliminated when new regulations which have just been passed by the Ontario Government come into force. The landscape will be free "from the cluttered up conditions which prevail in many sections of the United States," it is stated.

The regulations will limit any roadside place of business to a single sign; will ban the illumination of signs where permission of the proper authorities has not first been secured; will not allow adverising to be painted on barns, fences, rocks, or buildings, unless the advertising is in the interests of some business conducted on the particular property.

ILLINOIS DRYS SEE NEW HOPE FOR WET VETO

Repeal Advocates, Alarmed by Flood of Letters, Urge Governor to Sign

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11—Alarmed by the barrage of telegrams and letters vollied upon Gov. Louis L. Emmerson from all corners of Illinois by friends of prohibition, who urged veto of the dry law repeal bill, liberal legislative leaders yesterday held an unexpected audience with the executive, urging him to sign the bill.

When the measure reached the Governor more than a week ago, the drys asked for and were granted a hearing by the Governor within one hour, at which they appealed for veto on the ground that deleterious social and economic conditions would result if the State wiped all its dry laws off the books. The wets, however, were so confident that they scoffed at a hearing.

Apparently they have had a change of heart in face of the strong veto sentiment that has arisen. Citizens in many walks of life have appealed to Governor Emmerson to exercise his veto power and thus block the plan of the wets to undermine national prohibition through state nullification.

While the drys pleaded for preservation of the prohibition laws for the younger generation which has grown up without knowing the menace of the old corner saloon, the liberals yesterday based their appeals on political expediency.

No intimation has come from the Governor's office as to his intentions. He has until midnight next Tuesday to veto, sign or allow the bill to become law without his signature. Validity of the repeal bill has been affirmed in an opinion by the State Attorney-General, and now that both sides have had their hearings, the issue today is squarely up to Governor Emmerson.

ALLEGED SMUGGLER HELD

JUAREZ, Mexico, April 9 (By U. P.)—The Juarez Immigration Department held Ralph A. Campbell, an American citizen, for questionong yesterday regarding smuggling liquor into the United States by airplane. Mr. Campbell, manager of a ranch 30 miles south of here, was arrested on orders of Gen. Miguel Gonzales, commander of the Juarez Garrison, after two employees of the rancher had said they aided in liquor smuggling activities.

World Court Month by Month

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Activity of the World Court for March centers upon the announcement of the convening of an extraordinary session to be opened on April 14, in order to handle a German-Polish minority case, on which the Council of the League of Nations has requested the World Court to deliver an advisory opinion.

The German Government has appointed Dr. Erich Kaufman, of Berlin, as its agent in this case, while Jean F. Mrozowski is to act as the representative of Poland before the court.

The actual question which the court has to consider reads as follows: "Can the children who were excluded from the German minority schools on the basis of the language tests, provided for in the Council's resolution of March 12, 1927, be now, by reason of this circumstance, refused access to these schools?"

* * *

The Polish answer to this question has been "yes," as the Polish authorities considered that the Council's resolution of March 12, 1927, should be interpreted as making the results of the language tests permanent and final.

After the language tests were taken about 800 children in Upper Silesia were declared not to be sufficiently acquainted with the German language to be able to benefit from instruction given in that language and they were transferred to Polish schools.

The admission of 60 of these 800 children to the German minority schools was afterward requested, but the Polish authorities refused on the grounds of the educational test.

The German reply to the question now before the court has, of course, been "no." A petition of the Deutsche Volksbund (German People's Union) to the Polish Minorities Office at Kattowitz had no effect in securing acceptance of the children in German language schools.

* * *

The president of the Mixed Commission held that neither the provisions of the Geneva convention nor the court's judgment of April, 1928, authorized the Polish authorities to refuse these 60 children admission to the minority schools. Finally the minority appealed to the Council of the League of Nations, which referred it for an advisory opinion to the World Court.

The German and Polish Governments have been informed that the World Court is prepared to receive written statements from them and to hear oral statements made at a public sitting of the court by their representatives. Both Governments have indicated that they intend to avail themselves of the rights granted them. It is expected that the public hearings will take place on April 15 and the following days.

OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO PACIFIC STATIONS

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. John F. Madden, commanding the San Francisco General Depot, yesterday was assigned by the War Department to command the Twenty-first Brigade at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. He will sail about July 15. Brig.-Gen. James K. Parsons, commanding the Ninth Coast Artillery District at San Francisco, was assigned to command the Twenty-third Brigade at Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands. He will sail about May 27 for Manila.

Maj. Clarence L. Sturdevant was designated engineer of the Seattle district. Now at the Army War College, here, he was ordered to sail from New York about July 17 to his new post by way of the Panama Canal.

MACDOUGALL IS COMMANDANT

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP) — Rear Admiral William D. MacDougall yesterday was appointed commandant of the Norfolk Naval District, effective June 14. He will succeed Rear Admiral Guy H. Burrage, who will reach the statutory retirement age on that date

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Hooked Rugs by Artists

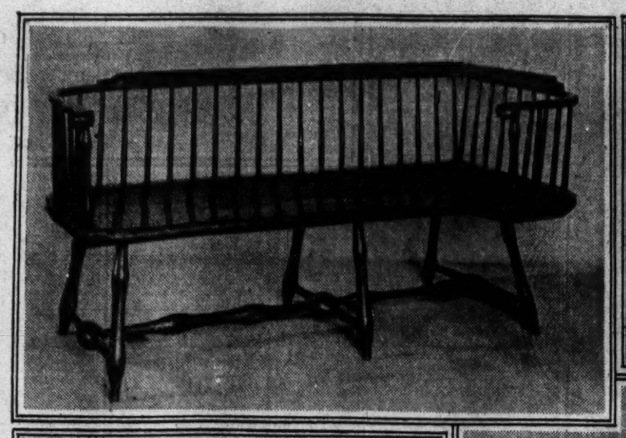
By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

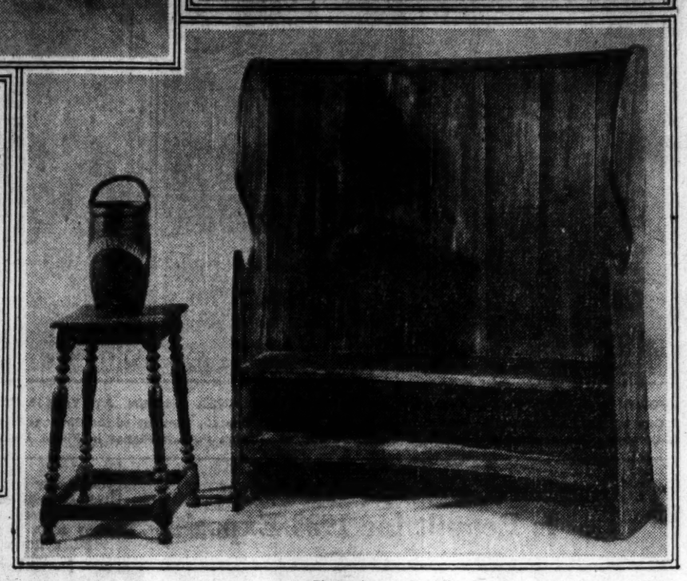
New York

THE artist is an adventurer, and he loves to take with him on his exploits people who classify themselves as laymen, for he is always sure that even they are born for the open road of discovery and romance. He is a democrat and he wants to come down among his fellow men and lead them along the path of high emprise. So Ralph M. Pearson tells us.

Therefore, many a contemporary artist is particularly happy, for he has smashed the pedestal upon which an older public insisted on enthroning him, and is at work in the homes and on the implements concerned with everyday living. No longer does he confine himself to painting pictures and modeling statues. He finds ways of building more delightful chairs and more gracious tables; he draws droll pictures on window curtains and shapes amusing ornaments for shelves.

The Pearson group is particularly interested in rugs. They believe that adventure should begin with the ground under one's feet. Nature has carpeted the world with a dramatic brush. Rich colors strike upward from the sod; farms paint the surface; mountains throw shadows; trees etch patterns; flowers lay down mosaics of sparkling color. Why, then, have decorators decided that a room—unlike the world—should have a base whose most coveted quality is unobtrusiveness? Why not start on the floor the absorbing story the room is to tell? In most cases in the United States this is an American story.





Photos by courtesy the American Art-Anderson Galleries

Native Motives Preferred to Exotic

The Oriental rug is full of symbolism, full of ideas and expressive of oriental thought, but it is utterly foreign to western understanding. These rugs may be thrilling to the student, but, after all, they are in the nature of pages from a travel book or from a volume on exotic philosophies. Many home makers will prefer to establish their rooms on American soil.

With this thought, and with respect for the American tradition of beauty, Mr. Pearson organized a number of years ago a group of artists, distinguished as painters of portraits, of murals, of landscapes, and what-not, to design rugs expressive of American life as it is being lived, and which should be signed by their designers as pictures are signed by their painters.

Then the host, his friends gathered about him, could point downward and say, "My latest rug is by Thomas Benton. By the way, how do you like Benton's frescoes at the New School for Social Research?" Or, "Come upstairs for a moment and look at the amusing rug with children, cats, birds and ducks which Nura has done for the nursery." Or, "Step into my study and see the galloping broncos with which Buk Ulreich has animated the carpet."

For each room and for each individual taste there are designs. Those who object to pictorial renderings will enjoy the geometry of John Storrs and the third-dimensional abstractions of Mr. Pearson.

Beside these designers there are in the Pearson group George Biddle, John J. A. Murphy, Cecil Buller, Henriette Reiss, Blanche Lazzell, Constantin Aladjalov, V. Chernoff, Helen Turquand, Emily M. Reist, Andrew Dasburg, Mary Tennahill, Winold Reiss, all eminent in other fields of creative art. It is a curious fact that, despite the marked individuality in the work of each, there is among them a unity of conception regarding the contemporary home and what the rug should say about it. This sets an earmark on all their work and makes it distinguishable from endeavors by artists outside these ranks.

The designs are sent to a rural colony in Maine, where master hookers carry them out on canvas, in yarn, in the manner made famous long ago by the medium of rags. This method has the advantages of a simple, inexpensive equipment. It is flexible, and suited to bold colors, lines and spaces, which are at all times characteristic of these designs. It involves no repeat of the pattern, as printing and weaving do.

Skilled Rug Makers Follow Designers

On the other hand, the artists are fully aware of the exigencies which the technique does present and, like true craftsmen, they collaborate with its dictates. For instance, the pulled loops set in the straight rows of open canvas necessitate for the pattern a stiffness which may amount to naïveté; the sturdy texture of the wool insists upon lusty colors and forms. The hookers, in response to this consideration of their limitations, are strangely skillful in interpreting and emphasizing the personal style of each designer.

The rugs are made in a number of oblong and circular sizes. There are also sectional rugs, capable of combining or separating. Each pattern may be worked out in diverse color schemes, but orders for special colors and sizes and for all changes must meet the approval of the artist, for these rugs are signed in all cases.

Department stores have not been interested to incur the trouble involved in special dealings with the artists and the use of their signatures. Therefore, these rugs are not to be had in that market, but only through the New York studios and a few agents who are interested in the movement from its social aspect.

For the members of the group are educators as well as artists. They do not, like the manufacturer, find out the wishes of the great public, and then design to please them. They offer the public what they, as artists, know is good and grimly wait for deserved appreciation. The artist will always place his interest in his product rather than in his client.

As the writer sat in a studio, which is attractively decorated with these hooked coverings, Mr. Pearson talked about the social importance of homes keyed to modern thought. He told the story of one mother with four sons in college, who came to him with $400, saying that she wanted to modulate the key of an old-fashioned house and make it stimulating to her boys. She had decided to invest this initial sum in a large rug which should excite them and their friends to interest and comment. The experiment proved satisfactory, and home to these boys became dynamic, a place of possible æsthetic adventure.

The purpose of these rugs is not to "stay down," in the manner so copiously praised in ancient manuals of decoration. It is rather to state the theme of the room, as the first strains of a musical composition or the first paragraph of a short story presages what is to come, and to carry the eye and the emotions with a sweep from one end of the floor to the other in a dynamic rhythm.

Important Native Relics Presented to Museum

Canberra, Australia

CANBERRA has been enriched by the arrival of the famous Milne anthropological collection which has been presented to the nation. This is estimated by the director of the Institute of Anatomy to be of almost priceless worth.

The collection is rated as one of the finest treasuries of aboriginal relics known to the world. It is the result of many years of work of a former New South Wales railway chief, Edmund Milne, who devoted all his spare time, his profound knowledge and all his available funds to the collection.

At an early age, Mr. Milne, who possessed a keen historical sense, found his sympathy aroused by the miserable condition into which the Australian aboriginals had been allowed to sink. He made a deep study of their lives and habits, every year spending his vacation visiting them and searching ancient kitchen middens and camp sites for weapons and implements. Begun in the early sixties, the collection includes 904 stone pieces and groups, 429 wooden implements and personal ornaments; numbers of skulls, pictures and photographs, and a collection of rare books relating to Australian native life.

The stone pieces include some of the finest known axes of the Stone Age. Mr. Milne devoted much attention to the unique and arborglyph or carved tree and has secured some wonderful specimens of this strange work of a vanishing race.

Some Prices at a New York Auction

A SALE of early American furniture of unusual interest was held in New York on March 20 and 21. It included the entire furnishings of the New Hampshire summer home of Mrs. Lenore Wheeler Williams, well known as a collector and an authority on the subject of Sandwich glass.

A few items were of French or English origin, but nearly all were strictly American—some from Pennsylvania, but mostly from New England. The prices reached averaged lower by considerable than the same articles would have brought two years ago. Typical figures are those attached to the few pieces which we illustrate.

The Windsor settee with low back and a knuckle arm is of a type that one would expect to command a much larger bid than the $260 which was finally secured. It was of unusual finish, being covered with the old yellow and brown grained paint which it had when Mrs. Wheeler bought it in 1919.

The walnut folding gateleg table in the group brought only $80. A dealer would probably shake his head at that and say, "There must have been something the matter with it"—meaning that it couldn't be all old and original or a piece of its rare type would have brought more.

The high-back settee is a rare thing because of its curved form, the shelf below the seat and its material, which is apple wood. This brought $360. The high stool beside the settee is one of a pair, from England, which brought $100. A pair of fire buckets from Massachusetts went for the same price.

The large shell-shaped glass dish on a dolphin standard is a very rare type and brought $200. Two glass lamps, one of which is shown, went for $110. The larger glass plate, five inches in diameter, brought $50, while a pair of smaller ones sold for $20.

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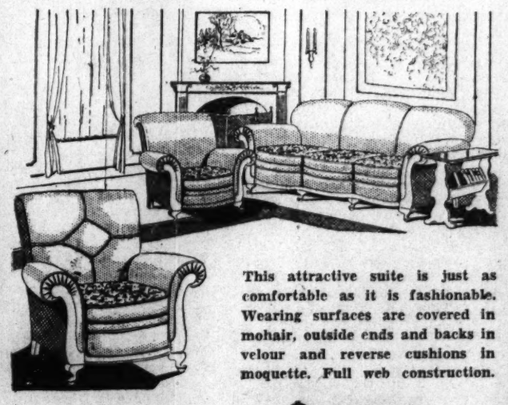

This attractive suite is just as comfortable as it is fashionable. Wearing surfaces are covered in mohair, outside ends and backs in velour and reverse cushions in moquette. Full web construction.

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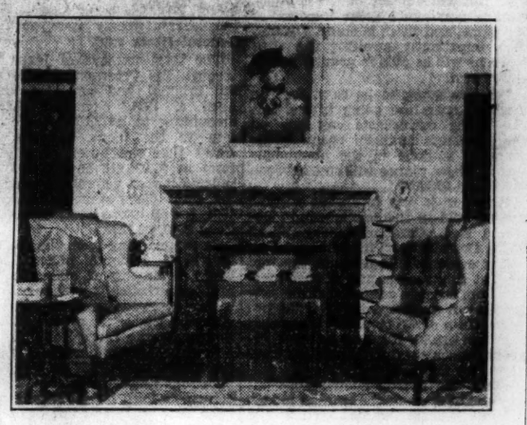

Arranging

A Drawing Room

in hortensia blue and old crimson

THE walls are that soft hortensia blue that our ancestors wisely affected because there is no more exquisite background for fine mahogany. On the floor is a particularly beautiful Aubusson in dove gray with a border of amaranth red patterned with gray green vine leaves and clustered at the corners with fruits and flowers. A handsome Chippendale sofa and wing chairs and two charming small Adam armchairs are covered in antique crimson damask, extraordinarily lovely against the cool color of the walls. There is a Broadhurst spinet, made in 1795, in this room, two fine Hudson portraits in the original frames, and over the mantel with its Chelsea figures of "The Continents," Sir William Beechey's gallant portrait of George III wearing the Star of the Order of the Garter.

A jonquil yellow dining room

Equally lovely as a setting for old mahogany is the jonquil yellow dining room with its long pedestal dining table on which a blue and vermilion Chamberlain-Worcester dinner service of about 1820 gives a delightfully fresh color accent. The hall has fine American and Irish pieces.

In other rooms of a more informal character are amusingly gay reproductions of old wall paper and interesting old maple and mahogany pieces, among them a Chippendale sofa and wing chair covered in a particularly effective black and carmine flowered chintz.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

McIntire's Taste in Furniture

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE work of Samuel McIntire of Salem as a furniture carver, if not a cabinetmaker, was referred to last week in these columns. The accumulated evidence offered by many pieces of furniture, owned either publicly or privately, has dispelled for many people all doubt concerning this great architect's activities in this previously doubtful field.

The generally accepted conclusion will not surprise those who noticed the article on McIntire printed on this page Dec. 8, 1928. At that time the furnishings and the fireplace in

Courtesy American Anderson Art Galleries

The legs of these two sewing tables, attributed to McIntire, are designed and executed in a particularly excellent manner. The carved portions are of special merit

one of the McIntire rooms of the Boston Museum of Fine Art were commented on, with the conclusion that the architectural details and furniture carving were certainly the same man's conception and probably both his handiwork.

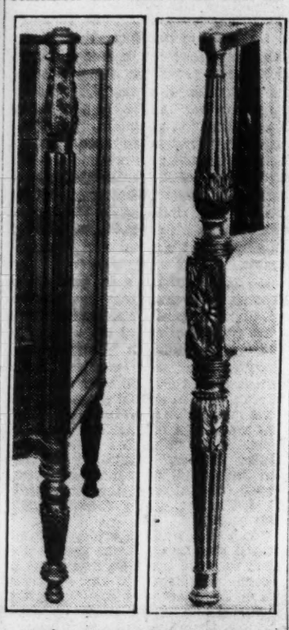
With additional examples of a similar sort as corroboration, there is now no hesitation among collectors in saying that certain items are McIntire pieces. Among those so classed are a dozen or more lots which are to be in the Flayderman sale in New York next week.

Some of these offer an unusual opportunity of noting a few typical characteristics of McIntire's work—features that are readily understood and may lead readers to identify articles which they have in their own homes or may see elsewhere.

The longer a person follows the study of furniture styles, the more importance he will give to the details of any piece of cabinet work. It is these seemingly minor elements—the turning or the carving of legs of tables or chairs, of chair backs and arms—that are really most important. The proportions of a post or of feet may take a bed or a desk out of the commonplace class and make it a thing of merit, even though it is not fine in most other ways.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is not the general lines of a piece of furniture, a sofa, a desk or a highboy which in nearly all cases place it in one class or another. It is rather the degree of refinement which the maker has shown as he shapes delicate curves, ornaments surfaces and molds the heavier portions. So in noticing three pieces in the coming sale, all attributed to McIntire, our attention is centered on the posts of the bureau and the legs of two tables. It is there that we find definite basic similarity in design, although there are superficial differences in appearance.

In thinking of McIntire we should remember that some of his most important work was done after 1800. Since his numbered years are 1757 to 1811, his later work tended naturally to the Empire style while still strongly Sheraton.



Comparison of the bureau post at the left with the legs of the sewing tables illustrated above will bring out indications that they are all the work of the same craftsman, Samuel McIntire. An armchair in the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston has the leg and arm support seen at the right. The piece is believed to be McIntire's work

In the bureau posts here, the reeding is unusually heavy, only eight or nine sections to the entire round, a similar practice being followed on both of the sewing table legs. Still there is no suggestion of coarseness, so deeply and expertly are they cut. The turned sections which are not reeded are carefully outlined, in proportions which are satisfying. Although the designer has held to rather sturdy bulk, the sharpness and delicacy of the lines in the turning show marked decisiveness and closely balanced symmetry.

It is the carving of McIntire which has given him his special fame, talented architect although he was, so the carved parts of these three posts are especially attractive to us. That of the bureau employs the acanthus leaf applied to a vaselike portion near the top. One of the sewing tables is an adaptation of the pineapple pattern, which was so much used in the early 1800's. This too, although done on a curved plane rather than the round, is a carving of such quality as would not discredit the master of Salem.

The second table leg has similarities which we have already mentioned, with a carved portion of an unusual pattern, suggesting the rosettes found on early American gilt mirrors. This is also executed with such firmness and delicacy as to be readily acceptable as a McIntire carving.

In all three cases there is a peculiar stippling of the background which is unusual and similar. With these details of carving, of reeding, of turning, of stippling, carrying definite kinship in their character, we may fairly assume that here are examples of McIntire's work which may be accepted for comparison with other articles which we may wish to attribute.

Another example which is credited to McIntire is shown here, taken from a chair in Boston Museum of Fine Arts. This is marked for the excellence of its workmanship, the reeded portions partially hidden by the acanthus leaf motif. Here, too, we notice, in a still more excellent piece of cabinet work, the same shapely proportions and the restrained simplicity which attract us in the preceding examples.

As a group exhibiting quite another motive, but equally marked excellence in the carving, are three details from a chair and a sofa in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. These conventionalized grapevines show McIntire's skill in another form, and are particularly significant as appearing on several other pieces of furniture in the same room in that museum.

Some of McIntire's architectural details in Salem introduced the grapevine as a motif of the carving. A sofa, a card table, and several chairs in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts have the details pictured here. Similar grape carvings occur on furniture in the coming Flayderman sale

A Few General Suggestions

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PLAN each room in a style which is suited to the age, sex, and type of those who are to be its chief occupants. If adults occupy the room more than young people, it is better to use, as far as possible, the things which make for comfort, dignity, and restfulness. If it is a boy's room, the furnishings chosen should help to give the room a masculine atmosphere. If it is for a girl, the use of dainty-looking things such as dotted swiss, taffeta, ruffles, help the room to express its purpose.

Fitness Should Determine Choice

Include only those furnishings which look as if they belonged in that particular room. Each thing should be bought with due consideration of whether or not it will be harmonious with the other furnishings of the room. Its selection should be based entirely upon the fitness of the article in question for the room in which it is to be used. Choice should not be determined by what the neighbors have, or by what the dealer may say as to the latest style. If you have used rag carpeting or braided rugs for floor covering, window curtains of chintz, muslin, or gingham, will look far better in that room than the most expensive lace curtains.

Keep architectural projections, and fixtures pertaining to the heating apparatus, in the background as much as possible. Such necessities as pipes and radiators are less conspicuous if kept in the same tone as the walls. Contrasting color draws attention to them. The main attractions in the room, as a rule, should be the furnishings.

Arrange the reading lamps in such a way that they can easily be adjusted to benefit readers sitting anywhere in the room. Lamps should be placed conveniently near desk, davenport, and chairs. If possible to arrange them so that the light falls over the left shoulder, so much the better.

Small Objects Should Be Few

Souvenirs and bric-a-brac which are treasured because of their curious quaintness, or because of sentimental attachment, should be kept out of sight, in some convenient place from which they can be brought when the occasion arises, rather than displayed about the room.

If a certain window of your home affords a beautiful view, use a type of curtain which will interfere least with outlook. A fine view is more valuable, esthetically, than the most beautiful curtain material.

In using decorations on a buffet or sideboard, a few pieces, chosen for their beauty of shape and color and for their value as a group are far more effective than a liberal display of silverware, painted dishes and cut glass.

The accessories in a guest room should be things which will add to the guest's comfort. A place for writing a letter, even if it is only a small stand equipped with pen, ink, and writing paper, a waste basket, a dozen books of varied sorts, and a vase of flowers are some of the things which the average guest would greatly appreciate.

In the rooms which have a northern exposure, and receive only a small amount of light, introduce an effect of sunshine by using warm colors, among which yellow is one of the best.

Striped or plain fabrics look well in combination with figured ones. The use of many strong designs of the same kind in a room tends to give a monotonous effect, and the use of numerous differently figured fabrics tends to create a disturbing and restless effect.

Use restraint as to quantities of any one thing in a room. It is gratifying to those who must economize in decorating to realize that more pleasing effects can be achieved with simplicity than with lavishness.

The Modern Interior

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

METAL furniture and its appropriate setting — the interior which is as austerely impersonal as the common-room of an institution—are characteristic of post-war decorative art everywhere. Leading designers all over Europe and in America have been suffering acutely from the prevailing "complex" of the age—an obsession with machinery. A species of international art seems to be one of the most obvious results of this universal glorification of everything relating to machines. Internationalism, however, seems rather out of place in art. Strongly marked national styles vitalize the art of all other periods but our own.

The present stultifying state of affairs in the world of design is admirably summed up by M. Maurice Dufréne in his introduction to the current volume of "Decorative Art" (The Studio, London):

> Artists are already beginning to lose the sense of race and climate and country. National and regional characteristics are atrophying, traditions are dying out. . . . The same chair, mechanical, tubular, is to be found in almost every country—Austria, America, Germany, Sweden, France, etc. It is the anonymous, neutral, universal chair. . . ."

M. Dufréne, the distinguished French interior architect, "modern" in sympathies and style, is better qualified than most people to generalize on the matter. But anyone who has kept "au courant" with the movement by means of illustrated publications and exhibitions must agree with him.

The new issue of the Studio Year Book deals with the latest developments in all branches of interior decoration at home and abroad. It also contains a section on architecture.

Exterior and plan are dealt with by Howard Robertson, the architect of the Horticultural Hall. "Fur tionalist" and "Expressionist" are his labels for the two chief architectural schools of thought of the day. The first denotes that all forms are based on suitability to purpose, while the second (which includes all that the French designate "fantasie") allows for individual taste as the determining factor in style.

The most startling example of unorthodox building is Russian. The interior and exterior of the architect Melnikoff's house in Moscow might well serve as a warning to all eager for novelty.

A critical account of the principal interior decorators in Europe and America, by M. Dufréne, prefaces a large number of plates in monotone and a few excellent color illustrations of their work. As the illustrations are grouped according to their country of origin and the letterpress is divided into sections on the same plan the whole of this chapter makes a very useful work of reference. Furniture and hangings are treated exhaustively by Curtis Moffat.

A survey of modern devices and fittings for the most economic and beautiful modes of artificial lighting and heating in use at the present time is made by Bruno Taut, the well-known German architcet. F. R.

At the Guildhall Museum only a few rods from the Bank of England, may be seen scores of rare locks and keys, most of them of definite historic interest. Keys made in Saxon and Norman times; one that maybe have belonged to the first St. Paul's Cathedral, burned in 1666; one dating about 1680, from Bow Church in Cheapside—of Bow Bells fame—and once owned, it is said, by Sir Christopher Wren; these are enough to suggest what treasures of the sort are to be found in this museum.

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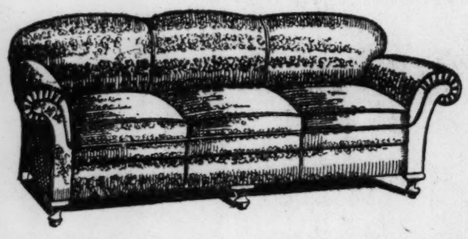

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Tillman Riemenschneider

By ELLA ERSKINE

INNSBRUCK

BAVARIA is celebrating this year the fourth centenary of her adopted son, Tillman Riemenschneider, one of the greatest German sculptors, who was born in Osterode, in the Harz, between 1460 and 1465, and who first made his appearance in Würzburg, in 1483, as an apprentice wood carver.

Shortly after his arrival in the Bavarian city, Dill—as he was called by his many friends and fellow workers—married the widow of a goldsmith and, in 1495, became a burgher of Würzburg, where he was so highly esteemed that, in 1520, he was unanimously elected Bürgermeister. He then threw himself whole-heartedly into the Reformation movement, and strove, untiringly, for religious and political freedom but, owing to his strongly expressed sympathy with the peasants, and their league, he was driven from his post in 1522, and, together with 10 other councilors, was imprisoned for a long period. Broken-hearted, and financially ruined, Riemenschneider for the remainder of his life lived a retired life, consecrated solely to his art.

One of the earliest works of this noble master is the tombstone of Ritter Eberhard von Grumbach, in the little village church of Rimpar, near Würzburg. Finely conceived is the knightly figure standing, with drawn sword, upon a gardant lion.

In the Würzburg Museum

In 1490 he began the more than life-size figures of Adam and Eve for the south portal of the Marien chapel in Würzburg; they were the first large, undraped statues produced by a German sculptor of this period. From 1500 to 1506 followed the sandstone statues of Jesus the Christ, John the Baptist, and the 12 Apostles, for the south aisle. These are now in the museum, together with the Adam and Eve, but in the Marien chapel are still to be found two wood-carved figures of Saint Dorothea and Saint Margareta, which are to be numbered among his best works. No other German artist of that time expressed feminine beauty in such gentle terms.

The same charm is evident in the sandstone statue of the Madonna (1493), in the New Minster church—this unfortunately was repainted in 1910—and in another Madonna, in the Stædelsche Art Institute in Frankfurt on the Main. In the masterly treatment of single figures Riemenschneider displays great power, but in crowded compositions, demanding movement, he has not the dramatic energy of Adam Krafft.

In 1490, which seems to have been a busy year for Dill, he received a commission for the high altar of the parish church of Münnerstadt, a little wall-encircled town in the Lauer valley; this altar, completed two years later, has been replaced by a modern one, with a wood-relief of the Crucifixion, attributed to Veit Stoss (1500). The shrine originally contained a statue of Mary Magdalen, and the four reliefs on the wings depicted scenes from her life. Only two of these are still in the church. The others are now in Mainberg Castle, where we can also see the strangely beautiful statue of Mary—the slender folded hands, the small fine head, the waving wealth of hair, combining to make this one of the most attractive of his works.

In Mainberg parish church there is a fine John the Baptist, carved in 1500, and the church of Münnerstadt still possesses five wood carvings which are believed to be Riemenschneider's earliest work.

Riemenschneider made a large tabernacle for the Würzburg Cathedral in 1494, and another in 1510, but they have long since disappeared. In 1494 he also made a large relief, "The Fourteen Helpers," for the hospital; the German Museum, in Nuremberg, has a somewhat rough repetition of this attractive vivacious group.

Fine Feeling for Characterization

In 1499 the sculptor began his most famous work, the tomb of the Emperor Henry II, and his wife Kunigunde, in the Bamberg cathedral. On the limestone sarcophagus are the magnificent recumbent Imperial figures clad in the rich splendor of fifteenth-century costumes. A noble sense of beauty, aand a fine feeling for characterization, are expressed in the gigantic forms and in the naïvely expressed scenes from their lives which surround the tomb.

The tomb of the learned Abbot Johannes Trithemius (1516), in the New Minster church, is simple and dignified, but that of the Prince-Bishop von Bibra, made for the cathedral three years later, is heavily overdecorated, and shows a strong Renaissance influence, although the statue of the bishop, in which Riemenschneider happily returns to his earlier Gothic manner, is impressive.

In 1500 he carved a high altar, one of the most magnificent works of its kind, for the pilgrim church of Kreglingen, near Rothenburg. One of the six panels has a delightful representation of the child Jesus preaching in the Temple, and here, among the small group of listening doctors, the sculptor has left us an excellent self-portrait. For a while this was attributed to an elder master, with whom Dill may have worked, but a closer study has proved that it can be from no other hand but his, for here are all the mannerisms by which he is to be recognized: the small, haggard, faces of the men; the admirable technique of the full, curling, hair and beards; the delicate charm of the women's finely modeled faces; the heavy eyelids, narrow chins, and sensitive, drooping mouths; above all the long, curiously wrinkled, folds of the draperies, which are not to be found, to this extent, in any other German works.

From 1501 to 1504 Riemenschneider carved the richly decorated "Heilingenblut" altar, for the Jakobs church in Rothenburg. Particularly well treated are the faces, and slender, sensitive hands of the apostles in the rendering of the Last Supper, where we find another self-portrait in the figure of Saint James, who is wearing a pilgrim's hat.

We recognize the master's hand again in the high altar of the ancient little church of Detwang, near Rothenburg, where, in the panels of the Mount of Olives, and the Resurrection, we once more see the sensitive heads and nervous hands—ever his sure signature. There are two excellent examples of his work in the London South Kensington Museum; the heads of Adam and Eve, and a praying man and wife.

Strongly influenced by Veit Stoss is the huge "Rosary" (1524) in the pilgrimage church of Volkach, near Würzburg, where an over life-size, painted statue of the Madonna and Child is surrounded by singing angels; in the encircling wreath are five scenes from the Madonna's life.

Interesting is a small, finely composed carving in the Vienna Museum, of a young man, a maiden and an old woman—symbols of youth, beauty and age.

In the parish church of the tiny walled town of Heidingsfeld, four miles from Würzburg, is a very sincere stone-relief of the Pieta (1508); this subject was repeated, in 1525, for the village church of Maidbronn, near Rimpar.

K. Gundermann, Würzburg

Head of the Riemenschneider Adam Figure in the Luitpold-Museum in Würzburg, Bavaria.

Riemenschneider's followers were innumerable, and we can trace his influence in many of their works. His son Jorg was the best apprentice in his large workshop, and he it was who made the tombstone (now in the Luitpold Museum in Würzburg) which once covered the resting place of his well-loved father.

K. Gundermann, Würzburg

Figures From the Sixteenth-Century Tomb of the Abbot Johannes Trithemius by the Great German Sculptor and Woodcarver, Tillman Riemenschneider. This Work Is One of the Treasures of the New Minster Church in Würzburg, Bavaria.

The 'Chauve-Souris' Again

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—It was four years since Balieff and his delightful "Chauve-Souris" had been in London, and we were all excitement when we knew they were to open another season at the Cambridge—one of the latest and most charming of London theaters. Could they repeat their former success? Would there be any numbers to equal "The King Orders the Drums to Be Beaten"?

This was an entirely new program, and let it be said at once that the seemingly impossible was accomplished. What is the secret of the fascination of this entertainment? Surely it rests with M. Balieff himself. He is such a lovable child, and while one may suspect an artfulness in his amusing struggles with English, there is an art which conceals art in his skillful direction.

The company follow their master's lead. They, too, are children, loving their work, naïve in their gayety and thoroughly masters of their business. Theirs is not a literary art, for its magic is essentially of the theater, and the economy of their settings, the adroit use of lighting, the effective balancing of color and grouping, the delicate expertness of the production all contribute to an entertainment with a magic that eludes definition. The variety of the program includes dances, choruses, sketches and lively musical numbers. The Moscow Restaurant Yard, the Hyde Park group of 1822 and a richly amusing burlesque of a Parisian operatic production of 60 years ago are especially good.

The middle section of the evening's entertainment is occupied by an English version of Pushkin's famous story, "The Queen of Spades." Here the production of M. Komisarjevsky and M. Balieff is brilliant in its imaginative use of the stage. The action moves swiftly and smoothly through nine scenes, each indicated with rare discretion, and supported with incidental music by M. Archangelsky. Against this background and in this atmosphere the fantastic tale unfolds itself, and George Hayes as the engineer, Miss Marie Ault as the ugly countess and Miss Lydia Sherwood as the trusting waiting-maid give excellent performances.

The whole evening was one to be remembered for its intelligence, its gayety, its music, its rhythms, its décors, and above all for its artistic excellence in every number—an entertainment that puts London theatergoers under a debt of gratitude to M. Balieff and his distinguished company.

J. T. G.

Harry G. Berman

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — The work of Harry G. Berman, young Philadelphia painter, now on view at the Newman Galleries, is especially interesting as it reveals so clearly the many enthusiasims through which an earnest artist must pass before he can emerge as a personality in his own right.

Like many another young painter, Berman went to Paris where he came under influences both big and little. His work still echoes some of the more challenging influences, and not all of them are European, a fact of great interest as it indicates the erly beginnings of fine self-respect in American art.

Throughout his compositions, Berman reveals a strong Henri-Davies flavor. One feels that behind that trend may be traced an even arlier enthusiasm or El Greco. But today Berman is beginning to regain his own personal art balance after an overdraft of student interests.

There is in his art a buoyancy peculiarly his own. It requires courage to be buoyant when so many young stars in the art firmament are hailed for their brilliance in the depicting of gloom. It is difficult for an artist to free himself, after a Paris sojourn, from a palette that fairly wallows in muddy browns, dull reds, blatant greens and dirty yellows, to say nothing of soiled whites. But Berman, if he keeps his head, bids fair to work out of this morass into the clear color light of a brighter day. He paints as if he enjoyed life. His mental attitude is objected rather than subjective. He is interested in what he finds in others, and does not worry too much in paint about self-probing.

His vivacious head of a rollicking fun maker, his laughing young modern in the purple Victorian costume of her mother, his many smiling pastel portraits convey an irresistible sense of well-being.

One of the most interesting and ambitious of the compositions is "Le Bolero," the study of a woman who has thrown herself into a chair to swing rhythmically to the notes of a bolero played on a phonograph indicated in the background. Even more ambitious in its figure handling is "Vision in a Gorge," with the wild flavor of horses and riders plunging into a still, dark pool where men are bathing.

The Arthur B. Davies influence is unmistakable in such a canvas as "Introspection," while the Henri flavor persists consciously or unconsciously as the background for many of the characterizations.

D. G.

Karl Hofer and Others

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

AT THE Gallerie Flechtheim is an exhibition which, on account of the painter's personality, is particularly interesting. Karl Hofer, one of the leading masters of the Berlin school and of German painting generally, is showing a collection of pictures produced during the last two years in which he is seeking a new mode of expression. This signifies much when one remembers that Hofer can look back upon a mature life's work. He was born in Karlsruhe in 1878, he studied at the Academy there, and traveled in Italy and France. He came under Marées' and Cézanne's influence and finally turned to Expressionism.

He always preferred to portray the human form, landscape and still life. Now for the first time he produces abstract pictures. Characteristics of Hofer's work were, and are, the strong rich color, the modeling of his figures, the feeling of space and the deep emotional significance which frees the subjects from heaviness. As with every artist, the aim of his work is to find an adequate form for the expression of his own temperamental experience and vision. In the past, he believed he had found the best means of expression in following traditional lines which aimed at copying nature pure and simple. At present he is undergoing a change in his ideas as to the relation of nature to art; color and form are to him only a medium of artistic expression of the visible world and not merely an optical impression.

A Complete Blending

In power of conviction these abstract pictures here shown surpass those which the majority of Expressionists place on exhibition. Hofer has consciously followed the present trend. Without Braque and Picasso his still-life groups would be unthinkable, without Chirico's influence a picture such as "Totentanz" impossible. This picture takes one back to the ruins of antique buildings, columns and torsos for its existence. This impression is strengthened by the cold three-color tone—gray, blue and white. This assimilation of an allen method of painting is in no way to be taken as an imitation. Hofer's art is the performance of such an exceedingly strong personality that its outward expression is a complete blending of his individuality and the past.

Among the pictures at this exhibition is a variation of an old theme, which bears the title, "Schwarzer Orpheus"—black Orpheus. The singer is here portrayed as a Negro surrounded by a happy company of household pets, animals of the forests and a lion. The moon appears with a Greek profile and is crowned with a laurel wreath. This likeness of the Orpheus of Greek legend is listening to his black brother. From Hofer's works on exhibition at the Sezession we know his bright seashore paintings, in which the light from sky, water and sand is reflected by strong human figures.

The Juryfreien have inaugurated an exhibition devoted to modern engravers. It is characteristic that the modern artist prefers the burin to the etching needle. The graver or burin produces a cleaner and simpler effect than the softer etching needle. Not only the copper plate, but wood and stone are used for engraving. All the work is of noticeably high quality. Much of its shows the influence of the Old Masters, while some expresses fresh imagination. Among the artists one finds such names as Orlik and Büttner.

Water Colors

The Verein der Künstlerinnen is holding its spring exhibition of water-color paintings and black-and-white drawing and sculpture. One is struck by the number of efficient women sculptors at this exhibition. Milly Steger, one of the most prominent representatives of German sculptors, is showing "Singendes Mädchen." The girl is seated on the ground, the pose of the body and the bend of the head express yearning and melancholy. Portrait heads by Fehling and Halm-Wentscher endeavor to express character rather than "beauty." Fleeting impressions are recorded in the water colors and drawings, and these delicate mediums are given full play.

Berlin is celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Karl Friedrich Schinkel. Schinkel worked tirelessly in the designing of architectural Berlin, and the town is indebted to him for many of its most valuable buildings. Among his chief works are the Alte Museum, the Neue Berliner Schauspielhaus and the Neue Wache, which will be altered by Tessenow into a memorial to the fallen soldiers.

Art in the Colleges

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

EXAMPLES of student art work in 26 American colleges, universities and museum schools are being shown at the rooms of the College Art Association, 20 West Fifty-eighth Street, Manhattan, through April. The showing includes oils, water colors, sculpture, drawings, prints, textiles, and jewelry. The exhibits range all the way from first-year work done in the children's classes of the Toledo Museum of Art to the postgraduate product of the School of Fine Arts of Yale University, which works in the tradition of the American Academy of Rome.

Of particular interest are the professionalized achievement of the students at the Rhode Island School of Design in jewelry and textiles and the jewelry and pottery made by students at Skidmore College. From Skidmore, too, and from Dartmouth and Howard University come block prints that manifest a creative use of pictorial design. Dynamic symmetry has entered into the teaching of architecture and poster design at the School of the Toledo Museum, and at Princeton University the same system is utilized in water colors. Marked technical resourcefulness is noticeable in lineoleum cuts and etchings by students in the University of Kentucky.

Themes out of the student's experience lend a touch of freshness and originality to the designs from the University of Kansas, with six-color versions of such subjects as traffic lights, butcher and baker, the clock on the stairs, barn and silo. In these designs light and shade are worked out in sharp-angled planes of solid color. A similar impulse is manifest in the work of students at Texas State College. Exemplifications of pictorial analysis by Wellesley College students are shown, with interpretations of the styles of Van Gogh, Cézanne, Cubism and Impressionism, as well as studies of color values in Florentine paintings and of structural elements in classic sculpture.

Other exhibits are from Brown University, Cincinnati Art Museum School, Converse College, Cornell University, Dayton Art Institute, Florida State College for Women, Iowa State College of Agriculture, John Herron Art Institute, Kansas State Agricultural College, Milwaukee-Downer College, College of Fine Arts of New York University, Oberlin College, Syracuse University, University of Washington and Wells College.

After the New York showing this exhibition is to visit many cities under the sponsorship of the College Art Association.

An Exhibition of Medals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — Everyone knows that medals and coins do not design themselves; yet the majority of us take for granted the official artists of the United States Mint. Two of these designers, John Sinnock, medalist at the Philadelphia Mint, and his assistant, Adam Pietz, are exhibiting at the Sketch Club.

Although the activities of these artists are not confined entirely to governmental work, it is interesting to study such medals, as the assay medals for the Mint, and congressional medals for which the artists competed with other sculptors, as significant of the opportunity for allegorical interpretation.

Especially interesting is the medal granted by the Congress of the United States to commemorate the flight of the Norge over the north pole. The obverse of this medal, designed by Sinnock, shows the head of a woman who is throwing back the veil of mystery to indicate the opening up at the top of the world of newly explored territory. The reverse, by Pietz, poises the Norge over the symbolism of the five suns—optical illusion of the arctic—while below is a relief map of the top of the globe.

Another congressional medal, presented to Thomas A. Edison, is the work of Sinnock, and includes a sensitive and smiling relief portrait made from life in Edison's own laboratories.

Two presidential medals have also fallen to Sinnock's lot since he has assumed charge of designing at the Philadelphia Mint. One is of Calvin Coolidge, the other of Herbert Hoover. Both were executed from life.

Two coins for the Sesquicentennial are also shown.

Other medals of interest by Sinnock are that designed for the Geological Society of America to be awarded for "terrestrial and extra-terrestrial" research; that for the alumni association of the School of Industrial Art, symbolic in character; another for the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and the Joseph Leidy Medal for the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Adam Pietz also shows a series of medals produced for a chain of boys' camps, and such interesting portrait reliefs as those of the painter Thomas Anshutz, the artist Joseph Pennell, Maurits Leefson, the musician; Stephen Girard and Jacob B. Eckfeldt, assayer at the Mint since 1881 and recently retired.

D. G.

Art Institute of Omaha

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMAHA, Neb.—The exhibition during March and part of April of the work of the Omaha Camera Club, which is an annual show at the Art Institute of Omaha, contains 89 entries from the 35 members of the club.

The jury of award chose the prize winners by the tests that would ordinarily apply to the graphic arts, but with consideration of "human interest" or story-telling quality in the pictures. Inevitably, too, the judges, two of whom were professional photographers, with one painter to complete their number, were influenced by technical dexterity in processes of the development of films.

"Ole Swimmin' Hole," by J. E. Brill, won first prize for its ability to tell a tale. "Early March," by Carl Taylor, second prize winner, uses a pattern of tree branches and clouds in a spring landscape. "A Temple," by Sol Hodes, third prize winner, presents a delightful bit of architecture.

'Men of Art'

Men of Art, by Thomas Craven. New York: Simon & Schuster. $3.

ARTISTS who have provided "the turning points in the history of art" are the subject of Mr. Craven's book. With the art-for-art's-sake viewpoint he has no patience. He cannot abide painters who were not in the fullest meaning men related to their times. He is possibly unjust with the personalities of Gaugin and Van Gogh, two of the three originators of post-impressionism who apparently were sincerely searching in the backwashes of tradition for neglected or forgotten verities. Of the third of this group, he says: "Cézanne alone rises above temporary styles. He takes a French peasant, strips him of all that is merely local and ephemeral, reconstructs him, molds his clothing into a rigid integument . . . and the result is a new form that will never be obsolete . . ."

In his forthright, humanizing reconstruction of the past he asserts: "I have had no room for mere talent, manual cleverness, virtuosity, exhibitionism, opportunism, and tender souls who can paint only in the leisure of dead civilizations and romantic settings." Rigorous selection was necessary, so Mr. Craven was not able to include all great men of art in his discussion. He excludes Raphael "for the sake of more important Italians." Tintoretto is omitted in favor of a lesser painter "who is more characteristic of the Venetians"—Titian. Audubon, who has never received his deserts as a painter, had to be thrown out to make way for the modernists. This book is concerned only with western art.

Mr. Craven sets his stage with a chapter on "The World before Giotto." Giotto brought back to painting needed freshening that comes from frequent contacts with nature. As a pupil of Cimabue he acquired a mastery of fresco, a medium that he, like Masacchio and Michelangelo, esteemed far above that of oil painting. As we read Mr. Craven's stirring account of the process which Rivera and Orozco have recently revived in Mexico and the United States we cannot but feel the soundness of these artists' disdain of more trivial phases of easel painting.

Giotto, the primitive, is better appreciated today than for some time past because of a widening belief that "technical dexterity is valid in art only so far as it serves to enhance form; pursued for its own sake it is irrelevant finery." In Giotto's frescoes, telling the story of St. Francis, in the upper church at Assisi he foreshadowed the monumental style of Michelangelo and translated the thoughts and feelings of his characters into action. All his actors belong in the scene. Mr. Craven gives much space to Giotto's most important work, the frescoes in the Arena Chapel at Padua, and makes the times so vivid that one can see the painter and his friend Dante strolling the byways together, debating this thing and that.

Thus Mr. Craven proceeds through chapters devoted to Florence in its heyday, Leonardo da Vinci's genius in many things, Michelangelo's lonely supremacy, Titian's aristocratic art, the great period in Flanders. Rubens's extraordinary abilities as a painter and as a big business organizer, the Dutch craftsmen, Rembrandt's devotion to an ideal, El Greco, Velasquez, Goya, Hogarth, Blake, the Gainsborough group, Turner, Ryder, Dalacroix, Daumier, Impressionism as a school, Cézanne, modernism, and the promise of mural painting in North America.

Grand Central Galleries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two new sculpture shows are on view at the Grand Central Art Galleries, to continue through April 18. Daniel Lockwood Rumsey is showing small figures and portraits, together with a study for one of five panels for the Grand Island Bridges at Niagara Falls. The latter is here shown in the form of a circular plaque, depicting three horses rampant in the crest of falling water. The animals are integral parts of a flowing design that uses the forms in three positions of movement. "Psyche," an idealized and simplified bust, reveals minor forms in rhythmic relations to the whole. Mr. Rumsey has a flair for capturing strange and fleeting moments, as in "Skyrocketing," with its cowboy almost unseated by a bucking broncho which has only one hoof on the ground. "Polo Player" pictures a high point of action, with the whole mass of pony and player leaning at a sharp angle in making a quick turn during the play.

Max Kalish has penetrated to inner meanings in his figures. His armless "Ecstasy," which emerges at the knees from a marble block, is filled with modulations of implied feeling, connoted in exterior nuances of light and shade modeling. The uncomplicated vision of a primitive is implied in the clear fulfillment manifested in "Babe with Rabbit." That the artist responds strongly to the urge of the times is evident in his vital figures of men who are making things with their hands, "Homebound" (a man with shovel); "The Digger," with its indication of cumulative thrusts and forces; "Man of Steel," in which the laborer takes on something of the flexible hardness of the material which he helps to fabricate. Working with symbols of power, Mr. Kalish achieves to beauty.

E. C. S.

Eva Le Gallienne's Theater

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

SHOULD these lines come under the eye of Eva Le Gallienne, director and one of the leading players of the Civic Repertory Theater of New York City, she will doubtless wince at the headline above. But it was set down that way, for the purposes of this article, to indicate the power of a sound idea. Five years ago, while on tour during her ninth year on the stage, she drew up in half an hour a schedule for the first year of a proposed Civic Repertory Theater.

Presumably she had been brooding a long time on her idea, and it was probably brought to crystallization by visits to the mellow performances of the Moscow Art Theater. Whatever the preliminaries, she gathered a company, started it on the true repertory plan of rotation of plays, installed it in a historic though nearly forgotten theater on Fourteenth Street, and carried through a first season of 226 performances exactly as she had planned.

One of an Ensemble

Credit to her for her idea, then, with due regard to her desire to have the enterprise stand on its merits as a whole rather than as the expression of an individual viewpoint. The Civic Repertory Theater has stood through five seasons, not as a medium for the exploitation of Miss Le Gallienne's talents as actress and director, but as proof of the rightness of the repertory idea as an ensemble of talents, with herself as a member of that ensemble.

As an observer sees the Civic Repertory Theater from the outside, it is founded upon the conception that apart from the topical stage there is continuity of interest in the drama. Certain plays have survived from periods when they, too, were topical—20 years ago, 50 and 80 years ago, 300 years ago. These are the living plays that are not for one age only, such as "Peter Pan," "The Sea Gull," "The Master Builder," "Camille," "Romeo and Juliet," all of which have been played this season in the Fourteenth Street Theater, during the company's fifth year.

When the Civic Repertory Theater started Miss Le Gallienne gave it five years to prove itself. So firmly has it become established in the dramatic life of the times that something like a general sigh of regret went up when early in the career of this theater's most successful revival, Dumas's "Camille" above referred to, it was announced that the theater would suspend its activities during the season of 1931-32.

A Stock-Taking

In taking this vacation from her work in Fourteenth Street, Miss Le Gallienne will merely shift the scene of her activities, in accordance with her five-year plan of long ago. She says she needs to sum up the debits and credits of work thus far done. She wishes to study the contemporary European theaters in their active period next year, to learn what further lessons she may toward the enrichment of the Civic Repertory Theater activities when they are resumed in the present home of the company in the autumn of 1932.

When this present season closes the Civic Repertory Company will have given upward of 1200 performances of some 30 plays. Of these Sierra's gentle comedy of religious life in Spain, "Cradle Song," has been played oftenest, reaching a total of about 150 times. In this comedy Miss Le Gallienne's rôle is inconspicuous. We fancy that Miss Le Gallienne is glad that this happened, for it proved the soundness of her idea in a way it never would have been tested if she had chanced during the first season to strike an especially appealing play in which she had taken a dominant part. She has such a part in "Peter Pan," which bids fair in time to rival the "Cradle Song" record, for in three seasons it has attained to nearly 100 performances.

The Roll of Authors

We think that events have sufficiently proved that this repertory theater plan has survived on the basis that there is glory enough for all, and opportunities for all, in a playhouse that is pretty steadily occupied with the plays of Shakespeare, Tolstoy, Ibsen, Goldoni, Molière, Tchekhov, Barrie, Sierra. This company has done much experimenting with new dramatic works, finding strong drama this season in "Siegfried," a post-war play from the French, and in "Alison's House," by Susan Glaspell. Another play by Miss Glaspell, "Inheritors," in the repertory four seasons, has received more than 30 performances.

While exact figures are not at hand, we are informed that "Romeo and Juliet," in which Miss Le Gallienne plays Juliet, has attained to some 50 performances in two seasons. Molière's "The Would-be Gentleman" has been played more than 50 times in three seasons, and Tchekhov's "The Sea Gull" more than 70 times in three seasons. Records complete only for the first four seasons list the following number of performances, among others: "Twelfth Night," 39; "John Gabriel Borkman," 25; "The Master Builder," 54; "The Three Sisters," 51; "La Locandiera," 48; "The Good Hope," 56; "Hedda Gabler," 29; "The Cherry Orchard," 77; "The Lady From Alfaqueque," 25; "The Living Corpse," 33; "The Women Have Their Way," 25.

A Permanent Company

Four players who agreed to start the first season with Miss Le Gallienne are still appearing in the company. They are Egon Brecher, Sayre Crawley, Harold Moulton and Beatrice de Neergaard. During the first season the following players joined the company and are still with it: Josephine Hutchinson, Robert Ross, Paul Leyssac, Alma Kruger and Leona Roberts. Other present members include Donald Cameron, who joined in the second season; Walter Beck, Robert H. Gordon and J. Blake Scott, who entered during the third season; Jacob Ben-Ami and Florida Friebus, who joined during the fourth season. Morgan Farley became a member of the company this year. Of the quality of these players' performances this paper has often had occasion to speak.

In 1927 Miss Le Gallienne received the Pictorial Review's award of $5000 given annually in recognition of "an outstanding service by an American woman during the year." She used this money to replace seats in the Fourteenth Street Theater which were too decrepit for comfort. In financial emergencies she has found supporting patrons. She has not varied from her original plan of keeping $1.50 as the top price for seats, so that it is possible to obtain a good balcony seat at a living drama that has lived, and will live, for 50 cents. In its first season the company played to an average audience of 79 per cent capacity. This season it is playing, we are told, to more than 95 per cent capacity, averaging all performances.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Charley's Aunt" has made her début on the talking screen, at the New Gallery Cinema. But a visit to renew the lady's acquaintance finds her sadly changed for the worse. She was always a somewhat far-fetched and farcical old lady, but on the screen she seems to have let herself get rather out of control. At the same time one must remember that a screen audience is not a theater audience, needing to be fed on somewhat ruder fare; and that it is apparently a rule on the screen that the dialogue must not interfere with action. Action on the stage is more important than words, and so it is on the screen, but there are occasions when the action is so graphic and illustrates the dialogue accompanying it so well that it becomes a question whether one hears or sees what is spoken. It does not much matter, so long as one knows.

This is a characteristic of good dialogue; but in the careful avoidance of confusion in this production one sees practically the same play twice over—spoken and silent; and the two do not mix well. Then, apparently effects have to be much broadened for screen purposes, although not perhaps so much so as Al Christie, the director in the present instance, seems to think. The i's are clothed and the t's crossed unnecessarily throughout, and the whole is a vulgarized version of the grand old farce. Charles Ruggles plays the Aunt well on knock-about lines. It must be admitted that the film was received with plenty of laughter.

The photography, good throughout, is prefaced by some excellent pictures of Oxford. One or two half-hearted attempts are made by the introduction of motors, etc., to bring the situation up to date; but they are of no advantage to the play, which is much better played entirely in the original setting.

C. F. A.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Some Famous Voices Reheard

By HERMAN KLEIN

LONDON

MANY and wonderful are the experiences that the radio is conferring upon the world in this era of great achievements. They do not take us by surprise exactly, for we have been trained of late to expect the unexpected, and, when the strange happening comes along, we merely wonder why no one had thought of it before.

Such an instance occurred only a few days ago. It was not in connection with the living voice, though that, whether uttered by President Hoover speaking from Washington or the Prince of Wales addressing the universe in those clear boyish tones of his from the exhibition at Buenos Aires, afforded an example of language traversing space calculated to give us pause at any time.

No; the particular experience now referred to was in a sense even more interesting. It gave us a novel and entirely unheralded opportunity of listening for some 20 minutes to the voices—some beautiful, some not—of famous people who are no longer with us. And they came to us, happily, free from the atmospherics that still disturb interoceanic transmission, and with a clarity that age could not tarnish, through the medium of a gramophone.

But the records—how and where had they been obtained? Amateurs of the gramophone have, of course, been aware of the existence of a number of records made in both song and speech by artists and personages of high importance, but forgotten today, for the simple reason that they belonged to the preëlectric period and had presumably suffered the common fate of the thousands of otherwise excellent records that had to be "taken out of the catalogue." But there was one who knew better than that, namely, Maj. Christopher Stone, D. S. O., the London editor of the Gramophone, to whose pleasant lot falls the duty of selecting and describing the programs of the gramophone recitals which now appear almost daily in the wireless programs issued from Savoy Hill. To this gentleman—knowing as he did that a whole group of such records of historic interest was still available—it had occurred that a truly wonderful evening's entertainment might be concocted from this mysterious source. And the result proved him to be perfectly right.

Amazing Clarity of Tone

The acid test of the experience lay, so to speak, in the acoustic qualities of the old-fashioned records. If they answered satisfactorily to the demands made upon them by the hypersensitive modern ear, trained to perceive and enjoy the subtleties of present-day recording, there would be nothing left to desire. Naturally, this could not be accomplished in the fullest sense. Not even the combined intricacies of the latest radio-gramophone have yet solved for us the problem of how to convert old lamps into new.

But the effect, nevertheless, was far beyond anything that we at the loudspeaker had ventured to anticipate. In nearly every instance the clarity of the tone, thanks to good reception and all possible elimination of "scraping," was quite amazing. No fewer than 18 records had been taken down from their shelves, and, if some sounded better than others, not a single one failed to convey instantly the individual timbre of the voice that had originally communicated its message. Another point: the allowance of time being limited, only a portion of each reocrd could be played; yet so well was the portion measured that what we heard always sufficed to afford an accurate and adequate idea of the whole.

To begin with, there came to us a speaking voice, unknown, gruff and husky—that of Count Leo Tolstoi, reading with an indifferent English accent a page from his book of "Thoughts for Every Day." The choice was apt for a start because it served as a telling contrast for the real thrill that followed it, which was the matchless voix d'or of Sarah Bernhardt, reciting lines from Rostand's "La Samaritaine," with "Amour, amour" for their theme.

There was no formal program, and each item as Major Stone announced it brought a surprise more or less delightful in its train. Next came Sir Beerbohm Tree with "To be or not to be," done in the familiar staccato manner; after him the far more fascinating "Quality of mercy" speech, delivered in the unforgettable tones of the greatest of all Portias, Ellen Terry; and then yet more Shakespeare in the shape of Lewis Waller's "Henry IV" address to the British army before Harfleur. All these records dated from the early years of the present century, and it was not without emotion that one listened once more to voices so evocative of agreeable memories.

Then came an amusing contrast in the shape of songs recorded by two of Britain's most celebrated comedians, Dan Leno and Albert Chevalier, examples excellent in their way and of course, unique. Like a breath of fresh air, preserved from a bygone day (it was recorded some 30 years ago) came Dan Leno's clever patter embodying his tale of "The Huntsman"; the other, Chevalier's inimitable rendering of a verse from "My Old Dutch." Both were as keenly treasured as would be a glance at some priceless bibelot shown as a favor from a hidden drawer at the British Museum. One felt less enthusiasm over Fernando de Lucia's "O sole mio," which followed. Still, the Neapolitan ditty is sung all over the world, and this was the well-known Neapolitan tenor, who did most to bring about its popularity. He recorded it in 1909—a tolerably long time ago as gramophone records go—and it sounded singularly smooth to ears that had not forgotten the strenuous Canio and Turiddu of the nineties.

The incomparable Adelina Patti was naturally not omitted from the seance. She made, in 1906, after much persuasion, a series of 17 records at Craig-y-Nos Castle, to the pianoforte accompaniment of Sir Landon Ronald. They vary a good deal in strength and clarity, but the voice in nearly all retains its familiar timbre, besides some measure of the extraordinary fascination which, to quote H. E. Krehbiel, was possessed by "the wonderful woman who so long upheld the standard of bel canto throughout the world." The pick of these were played by the present writer at a lecture on Patti given by him at the Wigmore Hall some years ago, and they included the one now heard, Mozart's "Voi che sapete," to which the great singer took a special fancy in her later years, though the part of Cherubino had never fallen into her repertory. Despite the excessive use of portamento, it can always be listened to with intense enjoyment, as indeed it was in this instance. So, too, was the duet, "La ci darem," from "Don Giovanni," as handed to posterity by Mattia Battistini in conjunction with Emilia Corsi; only here the famous baritone had for once upset the balance by appropriating too much of the "limelight."

Melba and Caruso

With characteristic diplomacy, Major Stone left his principal "bonne bouche" for the end. It took the form of a vividly appropriate and timely souvenir of Melba, and consisted really of two separate records fitting together as one. On the night of her last appearance at Covent Garden, June 6, 1926, the Australian prima donna sang her favorite rôle of Mimi in "La Bohème." Only it was not with her favorite Rodolfo that she did so, and the gramophone alone could have overcome a difficulty of that kind. Hence it was that the closing duet of the first act now resuscitated the noble voice of Caruso, together with the silvery tones of Dame Nellie Melba, in a faultless record of uncertain date, to which we listened with unalloyed pleasure.

More singing after that would have been out of the question. There remained only for us to hear the parting words that were spoken, literally amid tears and sobs, after the curtain fell on that June night, when the artist bade a final farewell to the opera house and the public that she had so dearly loved. And then, as our cicerone gently remarked, "Goodnight, everybody!"

Opera Novelties and Revivals

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

THE Staatsoper Unter den Linden had the brilliant idea of including in its repertory one of the most beautiful operettas of Johann Strauss Jr. This is "Eine Nacht in Venedig" (A Night in Venice), composed about 50 years ago and first performed in Berlin in 1883. At that time it certainly aroused no great interest; in fact there was quite a scandal because Berliners objected to the ridiculous libretto. This time they did not object; on the contrary, they acclaimed the work and its brilliant performance in spite of the foolish subject-matter, clumsily developed, carelessly treated and without wit.

Johann Strauss was quite aware of the poverty of the material, yet he made use of it and converted it into, perhaps, his finest score. Everything which is lacking in the text—intelligence, wit, grace—is found in this enthralling music. If musical genius is known by richness, strength and brilliance of conception, then Johann Strauss ranks with the two great masters of the nineteenth century lyric stage, Wagner and Verdi. The inexhaustible riches of his imagination give vent to ever new melodic formations and to the most diverse rhythmic forms. What technical knowledge lies hidden in the ensembles and finales and what charm and originality in the harmony!

For this music there is no finer or more sympathetic interpreter than Erich Kleiber. It was fascinating to hear his orchestral phrasing and how he made the music live and breathe: only a phenomenal technician could accomplish that. Karl Hagemann was responsible for the artistic and effective production of the work and Leo Pasetti for the vivid and magnificent décor.

"Madame Butterfly"

Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" is now incorporated into the repertory of the Staatsoper am Platz der Republik —otherwise known as the "Krolloper." The work really does not belong there, for up till now the repertory of this opera house has dispensed with all works which could be called "attractions." There are, no doubt, reasons for the present decision. I have often spoken, in these pages, of the economic difficulties attendant on the maintenance of three Berlin opera houses. Just now another lively discussion is in progress as to the eventual closing of one of the opera houses and apprehension is expressed that this fate will befall the "Krolloper." On several occasions I have also drawn attention to the necessity for keeping the house open for artistic reasons. This has been confirmed by the events of the last few weeks and months. It would indeed be an irreparable loss to the Berlin people and the whole of German musical life, if the Krolloper were deprived of its existence. The last few performances especially have shown the extraordinary artistic earnestness and the sense of responsibility with which its work is carried out. The first performance of "Madame Butterfly" was another proof of this, for great devotion and care had been bestowed on the work by the Staatsoper am Platz der Republik. The effort to strike a balance between the obvious brutalities and the finer and more sensitive portions of the score was very successful. The distressing impression made by the clumsy theatrical effect of this work is almost impossible to wipe out, but this time one was more than usually affected by the human appeal of the tragedy.

Hans Curjel's production was largely responsible for this. He emphasized the dramatic character of the work, was not afraid of realistic details, and achieved a rounded and well-thought-out performance. Moholy-Nagy gave us a décor full of atmosphere and charm: a pretty Japanese tea-house with the mountain and the gulf of Nagasaki as a background. Alexander von Zemlinsky conducted with as much taste as sense of style; he knew when to place the heavy accents effectively and carried out the lyrical details with finesse. Of the soloists, Jarmila Novotna made the biggest impression of the evening; she sang with great beauty of tone and immense dramatic power.

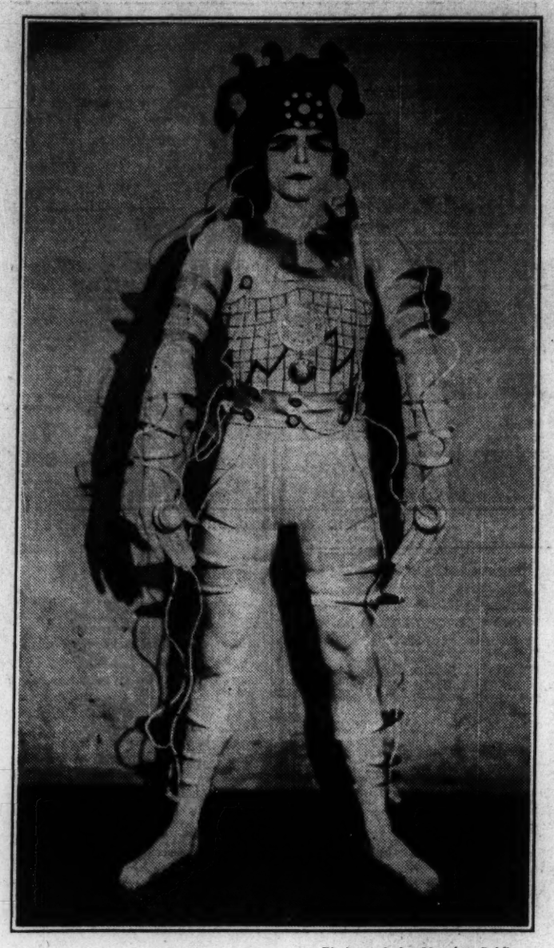
"Galathea" and "Lord Spleen"

Two new works were given in one evening at the Städtischen Oper. Owing to the opposite impressions made by the performances, the question of the comparative value of the works is soon disposed of. Whoever heard Mark Lothar's "Lord Spleen" —a carelessly written work full of easy effects—would forgive "Galathea" by Walter Braunfels a good deal. Though this opera also deserves a good deal of adverse criticism it remains a work of art in spite of all objections, whilst "Lord Spleen" is the very opposite to that. Mark Lothar obviously wanted to write a comic opera but lacked both the imagination and the ingenuity. One can picture the results; after modest beginnings in the style of opera buffa, there are sections of hackneyed music which belong to the whole world and the thing ends in an ordinary dance measure with the inevitable Negro band. This device has become rather tedious; one notices furtive glances toward the musical contrivance evolved by Krenek for his "Jonny," which are now old-fashioned.

The meager, purely formal talent of Mark Lothar has not hit upon a very amusing book. The "Lord" who is here concerned has a "spleen"—dislike of noise. Secluded from the world, he sits in his house and guards his treasures. In order to disinherit a nephew whom he greatly dislikes, he decides to marry—but the woman must be silent. By means of disquise a "suitable" wife is produced and they go through a semblance of marriage. But no sooner is the wedding over than the modest, quiet girl becomes the agile, commanding, pleasure-loving lady. Into the house the "new era" rushes in noisily; the only way the man can win back his beloved quiet is to make the nephew his heir.

The Städtische Oper tried, with a good many cuts, to make this story more bearable, but as the production was rather clumsy, the effect was still rather trying. No theater of a high standard should make such concessions. Under the circumstances the bewitching art of Maria Ivogün could help as little as Fritz Stiedry's brilliant conducting.

Braunfels's "Galathea" was, in every respect, the complete antithesis to Mark Lothar's work. The effects are made with the quiet, refined charms of cultured music; almost all action is dispensed with—and therefore all immediate effect. The music is scarcely more than a pale reflection of the score of "Vögeln," the most beautiful of Braunfels's operas, which is, unfortunately, consistently neglected. But a true artist wrote "Galathea," the music of which, in spite of some dependence on great models, is, in style, a pure and mature work of art. In this, Fritz Stiedry was able to show his admirable capabilities as a vitally intelligent and musical conductor. Maria Ivogün sang Galathea finely and Ludwig Hofmann gave an extraordinarily good performance of Polyphem.



Photograph by Maurice Goldberg

Edwin Strawbridge as a Time-Clock in Prokofieff's Ballet "Age of Steel."

Duncan Vision and 'Age of Steel'

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

DON'T worry too much about what will become of your idea. Express it the best you know how, and depend upon its own worth to keep it a force in the world and an influence upon civilization. That's what anyone might have said to Isadora Duncan 20 years ago, when she was laboring to make her Greek revival permanent and was putting herself to great trouble and expense to train a special group of authentic pupils.

From talking with Edwin Strawbridge, the dancer, who takes part in the Prokofieff ballet, "Age of Steel," under the auspices of the League of Composers, I realize that the example of Miss Duncan's work on the stage and the platform sufficed to accomplish all she hoped for, without her precept. From hearing him tell what he owes to her, I get a conviction that certain of the young persons who saw her perform comprehended her purposes from mere observation as well as those who actually studied with her; and that they represent her today no less truly than graduates of her own school do. The indirect results, that is to say, of Miss Duncan's pioneering, look to me as important as the direct ones; and certain independent artists, among them Mr. Strawbridge, seem to me to possess the Duncan vision equally with certified Duncanites.

Now, Miss Duncan herself held quite firmly to the notion, I believe, that she was restoring a Greek system, though necessarily with modifications, since she guided her step, pose and gesture by the accent of eighteenth and nineteenth century music. For she made no effort to get back the rhythms of ancient times. Indeed, who has ever attempted in any practical way to do so? But while Miss Duncan undoubtedly regarded her method and manner as being in essentials Greek, those who came forth from her classes rather forgot, unless I am mistaken, this classic aspect of their education. They appear to have thought only of dancing in a certain way, more Parisian, let us say, than either Athenian or Spartain.

Therein I note a difference between them and Mr. Strawbridge. He, being told at the outset that the Duncan revolution was a return to a Greek art form, believed it. He therefore remains Greek; and, as I surmise, archaic rather than Periclean Greek. In the course of a call one day at his studio, I saw him and the Japanese dancer, Yeichi Nimura, practice their duet of the time-clocks in the Prokofieff ballet, to accompaniment of piano. There you were, with the movement of the figures in the pediment of the Temple of Ægina; stiff, angular, but spirited and powerful. The chorus of workers in the drama of the "Age of Steel" will doubtless overpower the two representatives of the hours and minutes and the employers and the foremen out of business; but they will bob up again, and the routine will recommence. How does the accompanist know what the tempo of all this jumping, turning, bending, swaying, running and halting shall be? Will the conductor go at precisely the same pace when he takes the music in hand orchestrally?

Some musical questions go no farther than the asking. They are answered finally by nobody, whether the performer, the conductor or the composer himself. When this pair of metronomes are wound up, they will tick off the tempo largely according to acrobatic necessity. Then, an architectural consideration, that cannot be ignored by even so definitive a director as Leopold Stokowski, the league's chief in artistic command. For what is the length and breadth of the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia and of the Metropolitan Opera House also in New York, where the "Age of Steel" is presented? How many steps from side to side, and how many steps back may Messrs. Strawbridge and Nimura take, to complete a figure?

For a final word on the Greek of it. Mr. Strawbridge made an observation about an audience which seemed to me to be as good as, if not better than, correct. "In the beginning of the art of the dance," said he, "everybody took part—the whole town, perhaps, celebrating a rite of spring. After a while, certain of the people got all the exercise they wanted and withdrew, betaking themselves to a hillside to rest and look on. They became the audience, while the few who remained down on the level and kept things going became the actors. So you have the origin of the Theater of Dionysus, with its semi-circle of seats rising from a floor."

Children's Theater

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Children's Theater Company is giving a three-weeks season of matinées at the Little Theater during April. The program, which is called "Good Afternoon," includes a revival of several popular items, such as "The Green Dragon," "Bolsters," "Green Grow the Rushes," "The Coasts of High Barbaree" and "The Tin Gee-Gee." There will also be "Songs of the Hebrides," by Mrs. Kennedy Fraser, and a new sea shanty. Miss Margaret Carter has written "Clemency Sparrow's Adventure," with the scene laid in New England about 1870. It has thrills, unexpected happenings, mysteries, lost wills, twin sisters who meet under the most unexpected circumstances, detectives and all the other happenings most dear to children.

The future of the Children's Theater depends upon the success of the present season. So far it has not been found possible to make the theater pay. As the Endell Street Theater was much too small, the company have decided to start afresh in a new theater, which they hope will eventually become their permanent home.

Drinkwater's Life of Carl Laemmle

The Life and Adventures of Carl Laemmle, by John Drinkwater. With a foreword by Will H. Hays. New York: Putnam. $3.50.

In the course of this book of some 75,000 words Mr. Drinkwater answers the none too complimentary comments that were made by fellow authors when it became known that a biographer of Lincoln, Lee, Byron, Charles II, Charles Fox and Pepys, was to write the life of Laemmle, head of an American motion picture producing corporation. Using the words with which one of his critics closed an article deploring such use of literary talents, Mr. Drinkwater quotes: "The fascination of narrative, the power of creating character, will always attract the individual genius and it does not matter in the least what form the result of that attraction chooses to take."

Like a clever disputant who never bothers to offer evidence in support of his own cause as long as he can win it by puncturing the arguments of his opponent, Mr. Drinkwater rests his care without pursuing too far the art-for-art's-sake point of view. Better than some of his rash critics, apparently, he understands limitations of subject, as well as limitations of treatment, in approaching a problem of interpretation. He probably would not undertake, although he wrote an important drama about Lincoln, to maintain that the subject was important enough to prevail over incompetent writing. On the other hand, he takes his subject, Carl Laemmle, immigrant German boy who became a millionaire film producer, as he finds him; and with no attempt at forcing it out of its due relation to common human experience reveals his subject's importance.

Confronted with a voluminous quantity of biographical material that had been collected during eight years by other hands, Mr. Drinkwater slowly evolved something like order out of a mass of unrelated data, and gave it organized meaning. From the book there emerges the portrait of a kindly, industrious, indomitable man who had a vision of motion pictures as a new universal form of entertainment, and who in the course of 25 years found ways to realize that vision, aided by lieutenants who believed in him. Mr. Drinkwater traces step by step the long battle with the Motion Picture Patents Company.

Mr. Drinkwater recognizes that the talking-picture industry is adjusted to the largest possible circulation, and is not asking for films that are inconsistent with this fundamental requisite. He rejoices when a picture happens to be made without regard for this common denominator, and delightfully tells of sitting in a Hollywood projection room where a new picture was criticized by an expert determiner of the spots that would be over the spectators' heads.

Without yielding an inch from his own stature as an artist, Mr. Drinkwater has done a good job, writing page after page, where he is setting forth his own opinions, in his best manner. It is pleasant to pick up a book on motion pictures that considers them with detachment. It is probable that this volume is but one of many books that are to come which will approach the films in this vein of sympathetic understanding, undistorted on the one hand by the studio point of view and unprejudiced on the other hand against the motion picture in its best estate as a medium of entertainment.

Operetta in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

PARIS

A RATHER characteristic evolution of taste is taking place in the theaters of light music. After having had a tremendous vogue, the formula of Anglo-American musical comedy is beginning to fall into disgrace. One must not conclude from this that the formula was inacceptable. What it lacked was musicians with the ability to renew it periodically. Thus it achieved no progress and all the works it inspired were but fresh editions of preceding works.

Now we observe that the Folies-Wagram theater is giving a delightful operetta by Reynaldo Hahn, "Brummell," which contains many details of delicious writing. The Théâtre des Bouffes-Parisiens, in virtue of this manifestation, commissioned Arthur Honegger—who, however, did not rise to the occasion—to write the score of an operetta taken from the "Adventures of King Pausole." Immediately after, we had the production of "Moineau" at the Théâtre Marigny, a charming and distinguished work by the young composer Louis Beydts, who is well known to the frequenters of concerts. Finally, the Théâ Mogador, which was the fortress of musical comedy and which saw the apotheosis of "No, No, Nanette," "Rose Marie" and the "The Desert Song," has just given a dazzling revival of "La Vie Parisienne," the most classical of Jacques Offenbach's operettas.

It is impossible not to see in these signs an indication of the new orientation of Parisian taste. "Snobism," indeed, has produced many ravages in Paris theaters. The public is beginning to grow tired of applauding without conviction works that are imposed on them. But one must not disguise from oneself the fact that this return to a more delicate, more subtle and better written music, must combat the ignorance of the new generation, who have lost the habit of looking for such qualities in their musical recreations. It is certain that the operetta of Louis Beydts, in spite of the simplicity of his melodies, rather disconcerts the public by the refinement and richness of its orchestration. And the "Brummell" of Rip and Reynaldo Hahn has been the victim of the same lack of understanding.

The music of "Moineau" has grace, elegance, good humor, light wit and delicate tenderness. It is not a more or less clever imitation of "Véronique." By individual processes and by the clever use of the most recent resources of modern technique, Louis Beydts rediscovers not the letter but the inimitable feeling of André Messager's scores.

Beydts possesses an indefatigable melodic invention, placed at the service of a fine taste. His melodic themes have a charm which no listener can resist. As to the harmonic and orchestral writing, it is really enchanting. Indeed, one must greet here the rising of a master of French operetta, of a man who may determine in this charming genre a real revolution of fashion and taste.

In reviving "La Vie Parisienne" of Jacques Offenbach, the directors of the Théâtre Mogador have made a gesture which has the value of a symbol. This work, indeed, sums up a whole epoch, a whole æsthetic and a whole collective characterization. It is a fantasy of actuality that might be played with certain success every time an international exhibition brings delegates from over the whole world to Paris. "La Vie Parisienne" indeed is an irresistible synthesis of all the elements which, in the opinion of foreigners, compose the perfect picture of Paris. On this account alone this operetta has earned serious rights to permanence. But what assures the work its perpetual youth is Offenbach's score, which is dazzling in its freshness and gaiety. The orchestration itself does not betray its date. I do not know whether the energetic conductor of the Mogador Theater orchestra enriched this instrumental writing at all, but not for one moment did we have the impression of thinness and emptiness that often shocks us in the scores of light music that preceded the period of jazz. "La Vie Parisienne" maintains an intense "vie orchestrale" and an irresistible brilliance. One is amazed at the strength of this melodic and rhythmical invention, at the gaiety, at all this parody squandered without counting cost by a master of light music.

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EDUCATIONAL

Urging China's Students to Cease Playing Politics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Peiping

DEFINITE steps are now being taken to put the educational system of China on a sound footing. The political chaos of the last few years has been reflected in corresponding chaos in the schools of the land, but with the coming of peace this last winter the Government turned its attention immediately to the problems of education.

These problems are many and varied, but that their importance is recognized is evidenced by the fact that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek himself has taken personal charge of the Ministry of Education, notwithstanding the grave military and administrative situation in China which still demands his attention.

For the last many years it has been the custom for university students here to play politics and for politics to play with the universities, with the result that the students were forever dropping their books and parading the streets of Peiping in protest demonstrations.

The removal of the capital to Nanking automatically cleared the atmosphere here of much of that sort of thing. Most of the leading universities of China are located in and about Peiping, and when the politicians moved to Nanking the students here were deprived both of leadership and of audience for their political demonstrations. Simultaneously the politicians, being several hundred miles away from the schools, were less inclined to meddle in campus affairs.

But habits of discipline are not restored overnight and although there has been marked improvement in scholastic circles, General Chiang Kai-shek still found it necessary to issue a public manifesto when he took charge of the Ministry of Education, instructing both pupils and teachers that their first duty now is to their studies.

The Government, in its turn, has pledged itself to put both primary and higher schools on a sound financial basis, for it recognized that so long as appropriations for teachers' salaries are irregular the teachers cannot be blamed for playing politics in the hope of bettering their condition.

The Government has also promised to institute a fair system of civil service examinations so that graduates of universities may expect official appointments hereafter according to merit. For centuries higher education in China has automatically led to government positions, the whole system of education being based on the theory that learning was for the purpose of training public officials. Therefore it is not unnatural that many students today should wish to enter the government service.

For this reason much trouble has been caused in recent years because students looked to the heads of their schools to use their personal influence in obtaining jobs for them. Youths were continually agitating in favor of one professor and against another not because of educational qualifications but because they demanded men in their schools who had political "pull."

The tradition of Confucian education has left many other lingering traits in the colleges of China today, some of them admirable but others unsuited to this age. One of the problems of educationalists now is to determine how to merge the classical culture of China with the best of Western learning for the benefit of Chinese students of this day.

Two other unsettled problems are just how much political propaganda should be permitted in the public schools and how much religious instruction should be allowed in private institutions in China. The Christian mission schools in this country have great influence and the Government feels that this influence on the youth of the land should be regulated.

At the same time many earnest statesmen feel that the Government's own influence should be exercised with care. While anxious to support the teaching of Sun Yat-sen, it is nevertheless recognized that too much emphasis on such political matters may be out of place in the curriculum of young people.

Where Crafts Are Important

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE boys in the class were making numerous artistic and useful articles. Although in their ordinary class room, yet they were surrounded by leather handbags, purses, cane-edged trays, rush-seated stools, lino cuts for illustrations, stencilled designs in color, and other attractive and interesting objects in various stages of completion.

"What are they doing?" I asked the class master. "Why are they making these quite delightful and useful objects of personal use and ornament?"

The class master did not reply, but he brought a few of the boys to me and allowed me to chat with them. I soon discovered that they were of a special type. Intellectuality was not a strong point; and, in addition, they bore traces of poverty. The master gave me an account of several of them. They came from slum homes, where they had little encouragement to learn, no books to read, and no intellectual stimulus. They had been assembled in this particular class because of their inability to master the ordinary school subjects—mathematics was beyond them, few of them could follow a book, they could not write or spell or compose sufficiently to write a letter.

The Difficulty

Worse still, they were uninterested in such subjects. That was the difficulty—a teacher would be working against the grain always when trying to teach them in the same way as other children. The effect of putting them in an ordinary class with the ordinary curriculum, therefore, was to create problems of behavior, for their natural resistance to academic work made them "idle" and "troublesome"—to use the rough and ready vocabulary of the class room.

Yet here, in this room, was a scene of activity, of earnest endeavor, and above all, happiness and good will. The boys were obviously in accord with their teacher and with the school as a whole.

The teacher soon explained the reason. When working amongst other children with an academic turn of ability, these boys always found themselves at the bottom of the class, hopelessly out of the running. They were not only unsuccessful, but they felt that they could never succeed. Inevitably there followed a lack of interest, indeed a positive repulsion, with consequential disciplinary difficulties.

The greatest need of these boys, explained the teacher, was self-respect. This quality had not been fostered by the school work they had hitherto done—they had never done it well enough. But when they were allowed to get to work on actual objects and when every good stroke they made and every careful step they took was reflected in something tangible, the utility and beauty of which grew before their eyes as they worked, their interest and enthusiasm were aroused. Finally, when one of them finished, say, a leather knife holder, tooled and stained according to an attractive design, and he could take it home and call it his own, then arose the feeling of pride in achievement with its resultant self-respect.

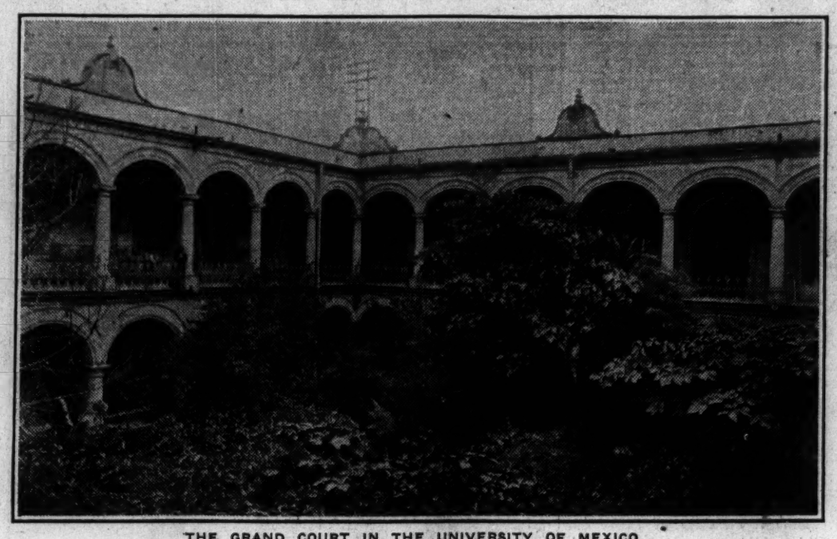
Instances

Actual examples of the regeneration brought about by this plan were given me by the teacher. D— W— is a big active boy who was formerly uninterested in and rather resentful towards school, and whose spirits found an outlet in annoying teachers and other children. After a few months of handicraft training in which he was allowed to make leather articles, he has become increasingly sincere in his application to his work. The good effects are not confined to his craft work; he is now showing ability even in his arithmetic, his written essays, and his other academic work.

Another difficult case, W— W—, who had a disadvantage in his speech, and was an "appalling" writer, with no powers of expression in written composition, has so improved in his written work as to be on a new and much higher level of classification. Canework was his medium of interest.

A third case, A— B—, was that of a boy who was extremely backward, timid and nervous, with no confidence or initiative. He became intensely interested in the weaving that was going on; he built himself a rough loom and made simple woven ties and similar articles, and is following this up with other crafts. He has become transformed into a steady reliable boy, whose other work is also picking up.

Of course, in many cases, the academic work will still be below the average, but the greatest and most valuable results are in the region of character. Backward boys are made into hopeful, optimistic, and eager young citizens.



THE GRAND COURT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO

Many Students Annually Cross the Rio Grande

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HUNDREDS of students go to Mexico every summer from the United States to study the language, history and social conditions, and carry back to the nation north of the Rio Grande a better understanding of this land of contrasts.

To this country come these students from the north to study within the walls of the National University of Mexico and to travel into the interior, to find the background that has given Mexico a social problem centuries old. And, having found it, to realize that the "Indian blood is in the ascendency, while the white men are practically at a standstill." Throughout Mexico there cannot be discovered the hustle and bustle of the north; rather there is the more tolerant view of life and a desire to enjoy its peace and quiet in the fullest.

The National University of Mexico was founded by the royal order of Charles the Fifth of Spain about 1551. The decree endowed the institution with 1000 "pesos de oro de minas" yearly, and granted the same statutes and privileges then enjoyed by the University of Salamanca.

For awhile, after the independence from Spain, the university fell into disfavor, it being considered to be the last standing ground for the royalties, and its reactionary ideal counter to the feelings of independence. Its abolition was decreed and there was founded a new institution to promote sciences.

Again, later, during the periods of presidencies of Juaréz, Gonzáles and Díaz there came an eclipse of the university, or new institution. But toward the end of President Diaz's administration this center for education was integrated once more, and there came about a unification of studies, organization and provisions for a place of culture and scientific investigation.

Today the university has in the neighborhood of 10,000 students distributed throughout its various schools and colleges.

Mexico waits the students from the North and offers for them a drama of centuries. In return, it asks only that they shall "shake free from preconceived convictions: that they shall yield themselves to Mexico, as Mexico will yield to them, for to that degree to which this is done will the students equip themselves to return home, as interpreters of this great country that opens its doors and offers its hospitality."

Dutch Reader on Peace and League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Amsterdam

Educational circles in the Netherlands have warmly welcomed a new reading book for the top form of the primary schools and the first grades of the secondary schools. The purpose of the book is to introduce, in an efficient manner, into the Dutch schools the idea of peace and the League of Nations, while at the same time providing fascinating reading matter of a literary quality.

Literature about the League of Nations and its work has only a limited interest for young readers, therefore the new reading book has been compiled in such a way as to offer a great variety of subjects and stories. Briefly, the book is made up of an excerpt from Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front," or the works of Bertha von Suttner, Pol de Mont, or others, followed by a poem on war or peace, and a short article on some activity of the League of Nations written by a prominent politician, journalist or scholar. This order has been maintained throughout the book, which is entitled "Youth and Peace," and is edited by A. Posma.

The purpose is gradually to give pupils a true insight into the work of the League of Nations. It is realised that the children of today have not the slightest idea of what happened between the years 1914 and 1918; they were completely outside the mental sphere of influence of the World War. They came too late to learn a lesson from the World War. Therefore, it is thought wise to help them to realize what war is really like, and thus to create an earnest desire for peace. Only when the children know something of what war actually means, Mr. Posma contends, can one expect them to be interested in measures to prevent it.

The Parent

Peoria, Ill.

Dear Friends:

I am the mother of two very active children, a girl 4½ and a boy 20 months. We have found the Parent column of much interest and help in using suggestions from other parents.

We have the good fortune to have a real play-fellow for a Daddy. He comes home each evening ready to romp and play with the children. He is careful to share his attention equally between them.

I wish all fathers knew what a treat and achievement it is to be a happy comrade with their children. The period is very short between most men's arrival home and the early hour of the children's retiring, and that period should be one of the day's sweetest. To lengthen it we have found that feeding them a half hour or so before dinner is a big help.

I should enjoy hearing from others who are training children. Our little daughter attends Sunday school and a musical kindergarten. Our business forces us to move almost every year, which we hope will not interfere with the children's schooling.

(Mrs.) E. C. W.

Quiet Times for All

"Come over a little later and he will play with you," was the answer of a mother when some children of the neighborhood called for Johnny. We knew that Johnny was in his room and wondered whether it were a matter of punishment. We were soon to learn that, while he no longer took a nap in the daytime, there was always a half hour when he was by himself with the door closed. He might look at books, play with toys, or do pretty nearly as he pleased, the only rule was that he must be quiet. To show us that it was a pleasant period of the day for the little boy, we were allowed to listen outside his door. He was singing quietly, a medley of strains from different tunes learned in school or Sunday School. Occasionally we heard the rustle of a page being turned, and judged that as a new picture presented itself the tune changed to fit the scene.

This was Johnny's own half hour. It was respected by all the family. Often the little boy asked for additional "still time," and he always came from his room happy and soothed, ready for work or play.

There are several children in that home; they each have their own rooms and their own quiet time into which no member of the family would consider intruding any more than they would take the food or clothing of another.

Interesting notices have been made by one of the older sisters. They are pictures, painted on cardboard, of a child with one finger on its lips and underneath is the word, "hush." These have strings attached and are hung on the little knocker with which each door is fitted. Whenever the occupant wishes to remain undisturbed this picture is sufficient notice. The mother said that school reports have been noticeably better since this scheme has been in effect as the children do much better studying when they are in their own rooms and sure of being free from disturbance.

There is a notice for mother's room also. Too often mother is supposed to be always "on the job." But in this home mother has the same right to quiet and relaxation as have the other members of the family.

It was interesting to learn that it was father who inaugurated this plan. He was at home for a few days, and was surprised to find that no member of the family had any real privacy. He said that he would never be able to conduct his business affairs if his office were open to anyone at any time, and so he devised the scheme which we have described, and which we felt explained why that home was such a restful, harmonious place.

(Mrs.) I. B.

Onion

What does *your* dictionary say that it is?

Suppose you want a clear definition of the simple word "onion," and let us assume you own a dictionary which defines the word as follows:

ONION—*The bulb of the liliaceous plant,* ***Allium cepa****; also the plant having slender hollow tubular leaves.*

What is *liliaceous?* Another search—rapidly diminishing time and increasing confusion.

Or suppose you turn to another dictionary and you read:

ONION—*The edible underground coated bulb of a biennial herb* ***(Alium cepa)*** *of the family Liliaceae.*

More searching! Are you sure of "biennial"? Does it mean "twice a year," or "every two years"? What about "family Liliaceae"?

NOW, let us say, you look it up in

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ONION—Any of several plants of the lily family; especially, a species having a strong-smelling edible bulb and cultivated as a garden vegetable.

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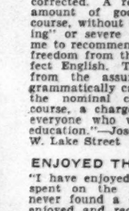

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Monitor Readers tell how they are getting rid of MISTAKES *in* ENGLISH

. . . in only 15 minutes a day

Not so long ago the first of a series of Sherwin Cody announcements appeared in The Christian Science Monitor. Already 1417 of its readers have inquired about Mr. Cody's method! Some very interesting letters have been received from those who have taken his course. A few of them are reprinted here. These letters clearly illustrate how Sherwin Cody's patented invention has shown more than 70,000 people the way to effective and correct English.

MANY persons say, "He does equally as well." They should say, "He does equally well." Some spell grammar "grammer" and disappoint "dissapoint." Still others say, "Did you ever meet him?" instead of "Have you ever met him?" It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom," and how frequently the simplest words are mispronounced.

Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's," or with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. Most persons use only common words—colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

The reason for the deficiency is clear. Sherwin Cody discovered it in scientific tests, which he gave thousands of times. Most persons do not write and speak good English simply because they never formed the *habit* of doing so.

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Sherwin Cody has placed an excellent command of the English language within the grasp of every one. Those who take advantage of his method gain a hall-mark of breeding that can not be erased as long as they live. As for material reward, certainly the importance of good English in the race for success can not be overestimated.

The letters at the right, all from The Christian Science Monitor readers, will tell you of the permanent benefits their writers have received from Sherwin Cody's course in English. Read what they say, and then send for his free descriptive booklet, today.

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

Rustic Ornaments in Country Gardens

Rural and Informal

By KATHRINE MORRISON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

ORNAMENTS are to a garden what trimmings are to a hat or a gown. They give those finishing touches which either make or mar the whole effect. All accessories should be chosen with a view to completing or emphasizing the essential character of the garden plan.

There are plenty of large estates in England where the garden forms a perfect setting to the house and where architectural adjuncts and ornaments harmonize with the layout of the grounds This is perhaps to be expected, for such estates can command the services of landscape architects. But what is even more noteworthy is the number of small or medium-sized gardens where this same happy relationship exists between the garden and its accessories. More often than not, these satisfactory results are due to the taste and inventiveness of individual owners rather than to the activities of experts.

Of these home-planned gardens none are more interesting than those rambling informal places where the rusticity of the surroundings finds an echo in the ornaments. "Farmhouse gardens," they might be called, for this name best describes the type of layout which suits many of the smaller, Old-World country homes.

What ornaments are most frequently seen in such gardens? Beside the ubiquitous bird baths and sundials of simpler patterns there are several accessories which were never manufactured as decorative features. Their original purpose was strictly utilitarian, but they have been cleverly adapted to a number of garden uses.

One of the most common of these adaptations is the "rick" stone. Such stones are shaped very much like giant toadstools. In England they are made to support the wooden flooring of hayricks—hence their name. They are often used in pairs to mark the starting points or intersections of garden paths.

The owners of a farmhouse in Kent set up a row of these rick stones behind their house, the object being to separate a small flagged space from the larger courtyard beyond. Each stone was crowned by a pot of flowering geraniums. This unpretentious treatment was highly successful. In another garden the top of a rick stone was used to mount a sundial. One of the photographs shows the inverted tops of rick stones used to pave a path between herbaceous borders. They make a most decorative pattern. Sometimes they are set singly in the turf and so form very attractive stepping stones.

Watering troughs for cattle have frequently found their way into country gardens. They make wonderful miniature rockeries. If set on walls or on supports they also serve as flower boxes.

Millstones make admirable table tops and can also be put to other uses. When an old water mill in Suffolk was dismantled, a great number of these ponderous old millstones were left. The resourceful owner of the adjacent millhouse took them and incorporated them into a wide flagged terrace in front of his home. They made an extremely decorative design in the paving. One was even employed as the central feature of a formal garden. A dwarf Irish yew was set in the hole in the middle, and all around its circumference masses of catmint and pink roses were planted.

The most unusual adaptation of old mill equipment is pictured in one of the illustrations. It shows what appears to be a fountain surrounded by flagged paths and flower beds. One would expect water to spray from the central shaft and to flow into the surrounding basin. Nothing of the sort happens. This is only a dummy fountain. The wooden shaft in the old days was attached to a horse in a cider mill. The round stone was a wheel which, thanks to the exertions of the horse, pressed the juice from apples into the circular trough beneath. This transplanted equipment makes a unique and arresting garden ornament.

© K. Morrison

Upper Left—The Central Feature of This Small Formal Garden in the Cotswolds Is an Ornament Made From Part of the Equipment of a Primitive Cider Mill. Right—"Rick" Stones Are Used Here in Two Ways. A Couple of Them Near the Far End of the Path Mark the Entrance. The Inverted Tops of Others Have Been Used for Paving. Lower—At the End of This Rose Garden in Kent Is a Delightful Nook With a Stone Bench and a Round Table Whose Top Was Once a Mill Stone.

Air of Permanency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Lancaster, Pa.

The making of a garden has a sound of permanency about it like the building of a house. Of course the best way to achieve this permanent character is to plant as many perennial shrubs, bulbs and plants as the size of the garden will permit.

A good way to select these hardy perennials is by observing the kinds of plants that have been used successfully in any well-planned and well-established garden in your locality. Then make a careful selection of the best "old reliables" from the up-to-date catalogues, trying out a "novelty" or two if you desire. An unusual plant often gives distinction to the garden.

Among the satisfactory hardy shrubs are forsythias, Pyrus Japonicas, spiræas, flowering almond, lilacs, weigelas, Japanese snowball, azaleas, althæas, buddleias. In the latitude of Pennsylvania these will keep bloom in the garden from late March until October.

Of hardy bulbs the lily leads. Native American lilies are inexpensive and add color to the garden. Among the hardy plants are our old friends—bleeding heart, columbine, iris, peony, rose, delphinium, Oriental poppy, hollyhock, Japanese anemone, Michaelmas daisy, chrysanthemum and a host of others.

It is well to know the flowers by their true names. The common names vary, while the botanical names are as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians and one can order from any dealer under the sun. L. S. M.

A 'Room' for Outdoor Meals

Shelter of Fence With Lawn Furniture Does It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Washington, D. C.

ANYONE who has sojourned in European countries or in the southern part of the United States, knows the charm of meals and chats under open skies. We who live in the North cannot have this luxury all year round but that is no reason for not enjoying it during the summer.

For your garden dining room, choose a sheltered nook where breezes will not blow too violently. An angle formed by the walls of the house makes an ideal spot for garden lounging and garden meals. If your lot is small and neighbors close, a screen of woven wooden fence is attractive and insures privacy. A panel of wire fencing covered with flowering vines is good, too, and less expensive. But be sure to place your seats in full sight of the choicest flowers, the handsomest shrubs, the finest view so those who have worked to make all this beauty possible may enjoy it during leisure hours.

The stores offer much garden furniture these days, most of it good looking and practical. Painted iron is colorful and withstands both sun and rain. The seats are comfortable because the thin metal strips yield to the weight of the body. Stone and concrete benches are too formal for the average home garden and offer little rest. Gayly painted canvas chairs are good, and have the advantage of folding so they require little storage space when not in use. However, special pieces need not be bought unless one wishes. Simple rush bottom chairs and a sturdy table can easily be carried in when summer storms threaten, and suffer no harm at other times. The main need is to have the chairs restful, the table steady. A garden umbrella for shielding one from the sun's hottest rays is useful and decorative, but not essential.

Should your lawn be uneven, stepping stones or common brick may be laid right in the grass to form a level place on which to set your chairs and table. If bricks are chosen, no mortar should be used, and the bricks should be set far enough apart to allow rain water to seep between them.

Sunday night garden suppers are a growingly popular custom in some communities. A hearty salad, plenty of sandwiches, a platter of cold meat, and a hot or cold drink are arranged on the table. The hostess dispenses the food to her guests, who find their seats on the porch, the lawn, or in the garden. Dessert may well be arranged on individual plates in the kitchen and passed about when the first course is finished. As far as possible let all wait on themselves and do as they like. Those who have spent a busy day will rejoice in the freedom and simplicity of your mode of entertaining and every true garden lover among them will enjoy the chance to spend this peaceful hour among the beauties of your flowers.

Satisfying That Urge to Build

What One Family Achieved on Small Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

THE experiences of a family which had outgrown a small city apartment and felt they must have a home of their own in the suburbs—a tiny place with a garden—may help others contemplating such a move. This little family wanted an attractive house, of course; one affording five-room efficiency, ample closet space and strictly up-to-date conveniences. Charges for financing on a monthly contract basis must be held low, as taxes, street assessments, heating, etc., would add to the costs. And above all, the "little place" must be complete, so that no later expensive additions would be required.

An architect seemed out of the question. Small house plans otherwise obtainable proved to be either too ordinary and boxlike or too expensive to build. Still, it was felt that a very small house, with an artistic touch here and there, could be made as captivating in appearance as a larger place, and as convenient. With some knowledge of drafting, these home builders experimented with various stock plans until they achieved a bungalow which, although cheap and simple to build, met the requirements admirably.

Minute details were thoughtfully worked out. So familiar did the family become with this little house that when it was completed they felt as if they were really moving into an old house. Then, too, this familiarity saved them many dollars, as no expensive changes in the plans and specifications were necessary after construction was started.

Exteriorly, a touch or two of colonial effect gave the place a quaint, appealing appearance. It is of the hip-roof type. Sidewalls are of sand-finish gray stucco on hollow tile, with plaster furred out. A center entrance is placed beneath a colonial portico with two white columns resting on a cement terrace. Red tapestry brick was effectively employed for a "soldier course" around the base of the building and for trim above and below the window frames, blending with a dull red asphalt roof. Colonial-paned front windows have green flower boxes and paneled, crescent-trimmed shutters. Red and pink ramblers grow on high, narrow trellises at each front corner of the house, and dwarf evergreen and barberry planting gives year-round beauty. The outside dimensions are only 30 by 26 feet, but since the greatest width is to the street the front elevation says, "This is a home, not just another house."

One enters directly into the living room, 18 by 12 feet, with south exposure, and a brick hearth, flanked by built-in bookcases. Twin plastered arches at opposite ends of the north partition open, respectively, into a small hall or give a delightful vista into a dinette 8 feet square.

The kitchen is 7 by 12 feet. The sink is under one window, to command a view of the terraced garden at the rear, while a door opens to a handy service porch. A built-in cabinet takes dishes and supplies, and the gas range has a storage cupboard for pans, which proves indispensable. Over the work table hang narrow, open shelves with glass jars for cereals, sugar, etc. The refrigerator is on a landing on the basement stairway, to be iced from the grade entrance. White enamel bathroom fixtures were used as they are less expensive than the colored. A small closet holds linens and conceals a laundry chute.

The rear bedroom, 11 by 12 feet, opening from the hall, holds comfortably a full bedroom set. A smaller front bedroom opens from the living room. Both rooms have cross ventilation and large closets. A small guest closet with mirror door, in the living room, is a great convenience.

The sidewalls of stucco eliminate frequent painting, except for trim and sash, thus lowering maintenance costs.

Complete as this house is, it probably could be reproduced today for $6500 on a 50-foot suburban lot, with hot air furnace heat and one-car garage. With a $500 first payment, the property can be financed readily on contract payments of $60 per month, taxes and assessments extra; and for much less if carried solely on a first mortgage. M. L. W.

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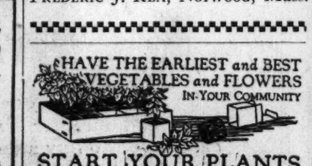
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The 'Marvelous Boy' as Poet

A Review by SAMUEL CHEW, Bryn Mawr College

A Life of Thomas Chatterton, by E. H. W. Meyerstein. New York: Scribner. $7.50.

DR. JOHNSON declared that Chatterton was the most remarkable young man he had ever heard of, and wondered how "the young whelp" was able to write such poetry. The wonder, expressed very differently, was shared by all the poets of the English Romantic period, and has not yet ceased to exist. Mr. Meyerstein's biography is in a way an expression of that wonder, though he rightly insists that his emphasis is not upon the mere freak of a youth writing great verse, but upon the verse itself, great enough to be admired in its own right apart from the consideration of the age or youth of its author.

There have been several biographies of Chatterton, but Mr. Meyerstein's supersedes them all, though he modestly disclaims any desire so to do. For years he conducted his own investigations without having read any earlier biographies, in order that his "findings" should be free from prejudices imparted to him by other authorities. The accumulation of biographical material accomplished, he then turned to the books and articles on the subject written from Chatterton's day to this, in order to round out his story with a survey of the poet's fame and after-fame, an essential element in which is the narrative of the controversy which for years raged round the Rowley poems.

The controversy was settled long ago. Even in the eighteenth century there were few people, save interested partisans, who believed in the authenticity of Monk Rowley. It must not be forgotten, however, that Wharton for all his doubts did, under protest, as it were, introduce his account of Rowley into the chapter of his "History of English Poetry" concerning the fifteenth century. One difficulty was the state of English philology, which made it easier to deceive readers with a "faked" language. Another was the fact that those who knew Chatterton were in general agreement that he could not have written these poems. Even those who had read the verses which he put forth under his own name were the more convinced that he was not the author of the Rowley poems, since his own verses were satirical in tone and subject and displayed him as a disciple and imitator of Charles Churchill.

The Bristol Background

Nevertheless there was never any real doubt among the truly learned. Chatterton's satiric bent did indeed harmonize with Rowley in so far as the fabrications were in a measure a joke upon certain half-educated antiquarians. The story of the controversy is an interesting one, very entertainingly retold by Mr. Meyerstein. Among many other points that he clears up, he puts beyond dispute (if anyone is still inclined to dispute the question) that Horace Walpole was entirely blameless in his treatment of Chatterton. This should have been evident at the time, but Walpole harmed his own case by misstatements that were not intended to deceive but were due to slips of memory.

A very interesting portion of this work has to do with the Bristol background of Chatterton's career. Mr. Meyerstein has expended much antiquarian zeal upon this topic and he paints a vivid picture of the city on the Severn, taking on in the seventeen-sixties some of the aspects of modernity, bustling with business, crassly materialistic in its outlook, dirty and ill-paved, but still in many respects much the same sort of city that it had been in the later Middle Ages. A boy of intense imagination peopled its streets with the monks and friars and merchants and burgesses who had gone to and fro there a long ago.

How the discovery of ancient documents in the muniment room of St. Mary's Church stimulated this imagination and led to the composition of pseudo-antique poems is a story too well known to need repetition here. What is not well known and what Mr. Meyerstein stresses is the fact that Chatterton, though solitary in his genius, was by no means solitary in his desire to write poems, for he was one of a group of young fellows of similar ambitions in Bristol at the time. None of the rest possessed genius and none attempted fabrications. It was an age of fabrications. The success of "Ossian" certainly had its influence upon Chatterton; and he made a telling point against Walpole when he referred to the hoaxing preface to Walpole's "Castle of Otranto."

A Labor of Love

So great is the amount of minute facts which Mr. Meyerstein has accumulated that he has had evident difficulty in putting them into shape; and his narrative often drives slowly through their mass. But though he speaks perhaps laboriously he speaks authoritatively; and his labor is a labor of love. Not a sentimental love for "the marvelous boy," but a reasoned admiration for the poems themselves. It is fitting and also gratifying therefore that his best and most illuminating chapter is not biographical but critical and appreciative, the chapter in which he examines in turn each of the Rowley poems, considering their style and vocabulary and prosody and themes, and estimating them as the real precursors of the great poetry accomplished by the romantic poets of the succeeding generation, and the best of them not precursors merely but worthy of our admiration in their own right.

The lover of English poetry misses much if he lets a sympathy with the ill-fated boy-poet be the substitute for the boy-poet's verse, if he permits the difficulties of the artificial language to stand in the way of first-hand knowledge of such things as the "Excellent Ballad of Charity" or the "Brystowe Tragedy." Mr. Meyerstein sets an example which other modern biographers of poets would do well to follow, namely to place their emphasis where it properly belongs, not upon the mere external circumstances of their poet's life but upon that which gives dignity and importance to the life—the poetry itself.

Cover Design for "The Rudge Rubric," Published by William Edwin Rudge.

How Zeppelin Triumphed

A Review by SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Zeppelin: A Biography, by Margaret Goldsmith. New York: Morrow. $3.50.

IT IS a long time since I have read such a stimulating story of perseverance in the face of apparently insuperable obstacles as is told in this biography of Court von Zeppelin. Perhaps it is a pity that in a long appendix Miss Goldsmith, dealing with the disaster of the R-101, and quoting many authorities, should appear to throw doubt on the future of the dirigible. She may be right or wrong—it is not my province to enter into the dispute between the advocates of the lighter-than-air craft and the advocates of the airplane—but artistically the appendix is a blunder. The point of the whole story is that a determined man, who devotes his life to a single idea, may, despite mockery, neglect, opposition and lack of material resources, ultimately triumph. Zeppelin did, by exceptional qualities, triumph, and it would have been well to leave it at that.

The story is of absorbing interest. From his earliest days the young Zeppelin studied wind and water by the shores of Lake Constance—the "Swabian Sea." Although a lieutenant in a swagger regiment, he petitioned the Württemberg War Office to be allowed to study engineering—a most unusual request at that time. He began to discern his mission in America, where he went to participate in the Civil War At Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he made his first ascent in a captive balloon, and he realized that the chief problem was how to navigate a balloon by propulsion. His thoughts turned to this problem, and he was greatly struck with the use that the French made of balloons during the siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. It will be remembered that Gambetta escaped from Paris in a balloon, and raised an army in the provinces; and if Metz had not fallen, this army might have saved the capital.

Zeppelin secretly drafted the first rough plan for his airship. When he was 52 he was suddenly retired from the army through the jealousy of the Kaiser. His career seemed to be ended. In fact it had just begun. He gave himself entirely to his project. His plans, completed in 1893, were treated with the utmost skepticism. A commission turned them down completely. But Zeppelin decided to go ahead; he spent his private fortune, and the public subscribed moderately. In the late summer of 1899 the LZ-1 was finished, but it was not until the summer of the following year that "an elderly gentleman with a white moustache" flew in a sausage-shaped balloon over Lake Connstance for 17 minutes. The press was still critical, and it is suggested that Dr. E., who 30 years ago wrote in the Frankfurter Zeitung that the flight left the dirigibility of the balloon most problematical, was no other than the celebrated Dr. Eckner, who has since flown round the world in the Graf Zeppelin. In short, his first success seemed to be a condemnation. Disappointment followed disappointment. Money was hard to obtain, and the authorities were scornful. The improved LZ-2 was not finished until October, 1905, and it was immediately damaged as it was being taken out of its hangar. By this time Zeppelin was 67 and was generally called an old fool. When the repaired airship finally flew in January, 1906, the motors suddenly stopped and Zeppelin was obliged to land. Then a storm arose which broke the ship in the center. Calmly Zeppelin, who had spent all his private means, raised enough money to build LZ-3, and in October, 1906, there were satisfactory flights.

At last the Prussian Government felt that it should associate itself with Zeppelin, and helped him to build LZ-4. On July 1, 1908, Zeppelin flew 12 hours and there was great enthusiasm. But on Aug. 4 the LZ.-4 went up in flames. Yet nobody now blamed "the imperfection of Zeppelin's invention," and from that moment progress was relatively rapid. The war came while the Zeppelin was still in the experimental stage, and far too much importance was given to it for military purposes, with the result that disaster followed disaster. In 1917 Zeppelin passed on, crowned with honors. But the Zeppelin remains, and others will take up the count's life work.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Caveat Emptor

SO YOU'RE buying a Thesaurus? Excellent idea. The Thesaurus probably has made as many brilliant writers as have the Bible, Shakespeare, and Dr. Esenwein. It is one of the beauties of the writer's trade that the necessary equipment is so slight. All you need for ordinary purposes (magazine articles, modernist novels, etc.) is a typewriter and some blank paper. But you have an ambition to become a Distinguished Stylist? Then you must have a large dictionary, a book of quotations, and a Thesaurus. Not a heavy burden, either, when you consider the tools a carpenter has to have, and then think of the superior honors that accrue to the writing person. Intangible honors, we mean.

Of course the best is good enough, as Arnold Bennett said. We wouldn't think of telling you what books are best. Our own choice of a dictionary is Webster's Unabridged. It's the only one that seems to contain the words we don't already know the meaning of. If you're not writing for a living, no doubt you can afford the Oxford. As for a book of quotations, our choice is Benham's. Bartlett is more famous. You may have it if you like. We prefer Benham's.

⁂

When it comes to a Thesaurus we are on less firm ground. Many of us, when we think of Thesaurus, think of Roget. But don't rush into a bookshop, say "Roget" or "Roget's Thesaurus," pay or add, "Charge and send" and depart content. For when you get home you may have Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, Roget's International Thesaurus or the Roget Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms. It depends on the clerk.

To us, "Roget" is the Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, compiled by Peter Mark Roget, enlarged by John Lewis Roget, revised and enlarged (1925) by Samuel Romilly Roget, and published by Longmans Green. This, you will understand, is a personal choice. We are perhaps a little conservative. We are in the habit of using this edition, and of using a dictionary in connection with it.

⁂

The other volumes seem both to have been prepared by C. O. Sylvester Mawson. The Roget Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms has just been published by Putnam. It is described on the title page as a "presentation of Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases' in a modernized, more complete and more convenient form, together with the briefer synonymies for the busy writer, the whole comprised in one alphabetical arrangement, with an appendix of foreign words and expressions." In other words, this compilation is arranged according to a method similar to that employed in March's Thesaurus.

Mr. Mawson, as editor of Roget's International Thesaurus (Crowell), declared that "what the dictionary plan gains in facility of reference it loses in suggestiveness and comprehensiveness. It appeals to the novice rather than to the practised writer. The International Thesaurus, by means of its Index Guide and its prominent key words, combines the advantages of the dictionary plan with the masterly scheme conceived by Roget."

⁂

Mr. Mawson, as editor of the new Roget Dictionary, says: "Users of the Thesaurus well know that the excellence of the book is heavily discounted by the time required to find a word. . . . The present volume retains the practical advantages of the standardized Thesaurus without the disadvantages." Referring to his previous revisions, he says: "Increasing the size but added to the complexity. Further progress could be made only by cutting loose from tradition. The severance has at last been made, and this dictionary is the result."

There they are. Take your choice. We're only warning you that it isn't sufficient just to say, "Roget."

Our explanation to Dodd Mead of our delay in printing a notice of "Wishing on a Comet" was hardly on the presses when the review came in. Here it is, unaltered:

"The preoccupation with matters astronomical which Louise Burton Laidlaw shows in her first volume of poetry, 'Wishing on a Comet,' is well suited to her habit of lofty thought and high purpose. When she writes of man, it is likely to be of an aviator; when she describes nature, it is more likely to be moonlight, wind and snow than earth and plants. Her best work is concerned with planets and interplanetary spaces. She writes of them sincerely and simply, without straining for effects through sound or images. These characteristics, of course, place her outside the main stream of modern verse, with its intensity and subtility blended. In temper she is congenial with Dryden, whom she quotes at the opening of her book, but she lacks his eloquence and his depth."

Edwards and Puritanism

Jonathan Edwards, by Henry Bamford Parkes. New York: Minton, Balch. $3.50.

NEW ENGLAND Colonials of the middle period are less familiar to most readers than either the early founders or the men of the Revolution. For that reason, Mr. Parkes, in writing about Jonathan Edwards's parishioners and their contemporaries, has drawn a picture strange to New England tradition. He represents the New Englander of the 1730s as a hearty, practical, materialistic being who varied hard work with coarse fun. He had a Rabelaisian humor; he had an enormous disposition to go to law with his neighbor; he rebelled at the domination of the clergy, just as 35 years later he would rebel against the King.

Among these, but not of these, was Jonathan Edwards. He attempted to change them, and he succeeded in putting his imprint on their descendants. Just when Puritanism was becoming a dead letter he invented a new brand of Puritanism, and Mr. Parkes takes as his main thesis that the Edwards brand influences America even in the present day.

Edwards was a scholar and a mystic, besides being a man of a singularly sweet temper. When he was no more than 14, walking alone in the fields at Wethersfield, he was uplifted by a sense of the harmony of the universe and was seized by ambition to write a great treatise that would make him famous in Europe. Before he had finished his college course at Yale, the young dreamer had decided to be a minister. He had been converted and had accepted Calvinism.

Calvinism was passing from New England in those days. Boston and Harvard were becoming liberal. Edwards accepted a parish at Northampton, and settled down to study and to turn the Northampton people from their light ways. After a time his congregation responded.

The revival spread to towns throughout the Connecticut Valley. The established clergy opposed the revivalistic movement, and the Congregational churches were torn by faction. Edwards was put out of his church at Northampton, partly because his people had tired of being strict, partly because he did not agree with the neighboring clergy, and partly by a family feud. He went to Stockbridge as a missionary to the Indians, and in his later years he succeeded his son-in-law Burr as president of Princeton.

His greatest influence was exerted through his writings, produced largely during the quieter years at Stockbridge. Of the far-reaching range of that influence he could not, of course, have been aware. Mr. Parkes believes that the "Treatise on the Religious Affections" by Edwards is the fountainhead of modern Puritanism in America, and that its main doctrines have become the corner stones of the evangelical churches.

The author has written in a pungent style, salted with a frequent emphasis on the more earthy aspects of life in those days. He has the faculty of clarifying and coördinating abstruse material and making it entertaining. It is evident that his distaste for the manifestations of Puritanism in modern life has had an effect upon the narrative, and that, though he admires Edwards, he is not in sympathy with what Edwards believed or achieved.

All the Sad Variety of Woe

Behold America: Edited by Samuel Schmalhausen. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $5.

WEIGHING two pounds, five ounces, bound in Soviet scarlet with a jacket in black and red (which in medieval days were called "the foul fiendy's colors") and prefaced with the pleasant assertion, "America is a social pyramid topsy-turvy mad on its drunken apex," this book comes to humble the American who loves his country, and to emphasize the moral and intellectual superiority of those who have contributed to its pages.

We knew them of old—"these brilliant thinkers," so described on the cover of their book. They find now, as they have been finding for two decades past, that the United States is:

"A land without leaders. A people without leaders. Sheer chaos and corruption. Anarchy and lawlessness to boot. . . . The classes cradled in comfort, caressing self-complacency, as of old; the masses in pain and deprivation, figuring misery as of old. And a deepening gulf between!"

And as if this indictment did not suffice, they quote from a satirist little known to fame the conclusion that the poem of the United States, "designed as a Miltonic epic, is becoming a farce of fools."

Hastily skimming the table of contents one finds there headings: "Behold How We Have Fallen!"; "America the False Messiah"; "The Low Ebb of Our Professional Life"; "Our Judiciary: a Study in Dictatorship"; "Our Bourgeois Barbarians." If there be anything in the life of the United States that is just or pure, or honest or beautiful or of good report, the writers of this ponderous volume steadfastly turn their faces away from it. And yet, though many of them bear names of distinctly foreign origin, they prefer this contemptible country in which to live. They have cooperated in preparing a book of a nature which, in their ideal Russia, would not be permitted to see the light of day. They expect, or their publishers do, that there exists in the United States enough intellectual curiosity to impel a considerable number of Americans to pay $5 each for the pleasure of reading diatribes at their own expense.

In no nation has the social or economic system yet attained perfection. Everywhere there is the poverty of the masses, the arrogance of the privileged few, the questioning and apprehensive unrest of the middle classes. Two nations have sought radical means to correct these evils—as yet without success. But in neither Russia nor Italy would the publication of a book of this character be permitted. That is one American error which its writers do not denounce.

W. J. A.

Should We Celebrate Shakespeare's Birth

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Ploughman-Poet

Sketches in the Life of John Clare, by Himself. Introduction by Edmund Blunden. London: Cobden Sanderson. 6/-.

JOHN CLARE, one of the most memorable of the "uneducated" poets of English literature, was born in 1793, flourishing at a time when the simple oaten reed and devotion to nature were being a little sedulously cultivated by the Romantic school. He could not himself have chosen more nicely the time for his arrival in the little Northamptonshire village and for the fondling of his charming talent.

He had his vogue. He went from his cottage to London with his ploughman's gait—one leg seeming to be always in the furrow—one hand in his breeches' pocket and the other in the breast of his waistcoat, to sit at ease in the company of Lamb, Hood, Wainewright and De Quincey; and returned to the country to be sought by the curious who marveled at his passionate love of nature and the songs which had sprung spontaneously from such supposedly unpromising soil. Was he spoiled by praise and fashion? From the time of his fame he found a patron's pension of £45 a year—an enormous sum for a common laborer in those days—hard to live on, and his last 20 years were, to ordinary seeming, stalked by tragedy. His last work, "The Rural Muse," passed almost unnoticed, but it was his best.

It is not Mr. Blunden's business, however, to write his biography. Frederick Martin did that in 1865. But Mr. Blunden has come upon an autobiographical fragment which Clare prepared for his publisher, a curious and interesting document which, with some of Clare's letters and fragments of his sketches of the great men who made the London Magazine famous, makes a slender but appetizing book. The autobiography, written in clean and simple English, is at once honest, original and naïf, revealing a man of uncommon energy, character and sensibility in the intimate humble life of his day. His parents were illiterate, but his father could read a little of the Bible, the poetry of whose prophecy and Psalms made a profound impression on the son.

The lot of the agricultural laborer was hard and precarious at the beginning of the last century, and in times of extreme poverty the child was taken to help his father in the barns and fields. But up to the age of 11 or 12 he managed to get three months of some sort of schooling in the year. When he was 13 a local weaver showed him a copy of Thomson's "Seasons" and the child escaped to the nearest town one day before dawn to try the book:

as we was generally soon with getting out our horses,
that they might fill themselves before the flies was out,

and when he had bought it spent the whole morning hiding behind a wall and reading in ecstasy. On that day he wrote his first poem. Others followed, but all were destroyed. He followed many rural employments, writing his poems secretly and hiding them with his books, which had alarmed his parents, who naturally thought him idle. Eventually he was brought into contact with a Mr. Drury who put him in touch with Taylor, the publisher, and his fame was made.

From the direct, simple narrative a clear portrayal of Clare's character emerges; a man of passionate temper, proud and unstable, resentful of censure, easily led, yet independent, simple, grateful and sincere, truthful; in religion a conventional supporter of the Established Church, in politics, content "with the old dish that was served to my forefathers."

The delight of this autobiography is its obvious genuineness, recalling, as it does, parallel moods, opinions and outbursts of our own contemporary super-tramp who, however, wrote his autobiography with a great deal more artfulness than was in John Clare's nature. There is a gulf between Town and Country which his own criticism of Keats—whom, however, he greatly admired—touches upon pointedly. Clare wrote:

"But, as it is the case with other inhabitants of great cities, he often described Nature as she appeared to his fancies, and not as he would have described her had he witnessed the things he describes . . . and what appear as beauties in the eyes of a pent-up citizen are looked upon as conceits by those who live in the country."

V. S. P.

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THE HOME FORUM

Edinburgh, Through Stevenson's Eyes

EDINBURGH, Scotland's proud capital, was built on seven hills like her ancient Grecian prototype. To the Scotsman, far-exiled from his native land, mention her name, see his eyes sparkle, and his whole being respond.

But Edinburgh is held in high repute by other than the Scotsmen, who make pilgrimage to her from all parts of the earth; even by countless others who have never seen her in the flesh. To the latter, Edinburgh remains the Edinburgh of their dreams, clothed in the soft mists of phantasy which yield a greater touch than does the clinging East haar which so often sweeps up from the Forth, encircling her in its embrace. Assuredly the City has a "poet's corner" all to itself, in the hearts of men, the world over.

But to see our city aright, with its beauties, and mayhap its more austere features too, let us look at it through the eyes of its well-beloved son, Robert Louis Stevenson. Stevenson viewed his native city both at close range and also from far-away vantage points; and while enthusiastic over its preëminence, was not ignorant altogether of certain of its defects. In his book on Edinburgh he has drawn a series of delightful pictures.

It has been said that Venice differs from all other cities in the sentiment which she inspires. The others may have admirers; she only counts lovers in her train. That, however, is not the type of sentiment one cherishes for Edinburgh, according to Stevenson. He goes on to say—

> Her friends like her whimsically, and somewhat as a virtuoso dotes upon his cabinet. Her attraction is romantic, and yet beautiful as she is, she is not so beautiful as interesting. She is preëminently Gothic, and all the more so, since she has set herself off, with some Greek airs, and erected classic temples on her crags. The Palace of Holyrood has been left aside in the growth of Edinburgh, and stands grey and silent. It is a house of many memories. Great people of yore, kings and queens, buffoons and grave ambassadors played their parts for centuries in Holyrood.

Next we think of the Castle, but listen to R. L. S. once more—

> Meditative people will find a charm in a certain consonancy between the aspect of the city and its old and stirring history. In the very midst, stands one of the most satisfactory crags in nature—a Bass Rock upon dry land, rooted in a garden shaken by passing trains, carrying a crown of battlements and turrets, and describing its shadow over the liveliest and brightest thoroughfare of the city.

Of a truth, Princes Street is not only the brightest thoroughfare of the city, but is one of the picture-streets of the world.

Here is an impression of Edinburgh as a whole—

> This dream in masonry and living rock is not a drop-scene in a theatre, but a city in the world of every day reality, connected by railway and telegraph-wire with all the capitals of Europe, and inhabited by citizens of the familiar type. . . . By all the canons of romance, the place demands to be half-deserted, and leaning towards decay; birds we might admit in profusion, the play of the sun and winds, and a few gypsies encamped in the chief thoroughfare; but these citizens, with their cabs and tramways, their trains and porters, are altogether out of key.

From the historic and picturesque point of view, the Old Town is the chief characteristic of Edinburgh. In the words of Stevenson again—

> It is one of the most common forms of depreciation to throw cold water on the whole, by adroit over-commendation of a part, since everything worth judging, whether it be a man, a work of art, or only a fine city, must be judged on its merits as a whole. The Old Town depends for much of its effect on the new quarters that lie around it, on the sufficiency of its situation, and on the hills that back it up. If you were to set it somewhere by itself, it would look remarkably like Stirling in a bolder and loftier edition. The point is to see this embellished Stirling planted in the midst of a large, active, and fantastic modern city; for there, the two re-act in a picturesque sense, and the one is the making of the other.

Stevenson's description of the view from the Calton Hill is a gem of quality. Looking seaward—

> Leith Roads are full of ships at anchor; the sun picks out the white pharos on Inchkeith Island; the Firth extends on either hand from the Ferry to the May lighthouse; the towns of Fifeshire sit, each in its bank of blowing smoke, along the opposite coast; and the hills enclose the view, except to the farthest East, where the haze of the horizon rests upon the open sea. There lies the road to Norway, a dear road for Sir Patrick Spens and his Scots lords; and yonder smoke on the hither side of King's Law is Aberdour, from whence they sailed to seek a Queen for Scotland.

Turn city-wards—

> You see children dwarfed by distance into pigmies, at play about suburban doorsteps; you have a glimpse of a thoroughfare where people are densely moving; you note ridge after ridge of chimney stacks, running down hill, one behind another, and church spires rise bravely from a sea of roofs. The wind takes a turn, and scatters the smoke; bells are heard far and near, faint and loud, to tell the hour; or perhaps a bird goes dipping evenly over the housetops, like a gull across the waves. And here you are, in the meantime, on this pastoral hillside, among nibbling sheep, and looked upon, by monumental buildings.

To the lover of nature, however, perhaps one of the most charming passages of the book is that dealing with the natural setting of Edinburgh in general, and with the far-famed Pentland Hills in particular. On three sides of the city, the country slopes downward,—here to the sea, there to the rich farmlands of Haddington, and there again, to the mineral fields of Linlithgow. On the south alone, it keeps rising, until it not only out-tops the Castle, but looks down on Arthur's Seat. Let us hie then to the Pentlands. Here is Stevenson's picture of Swanston farmhouse, nestling in the Pentlands, where he spent so many happy, boyhood holidays—summer days of peace and calm, which gave a rich afterglow to his later years—

> The road goes down through another valley, and then finally begins to scale the main slope of the Pentlands. A bouquet of old trees stands round a white farmhouse, and from a neighboring dell, you can see smoke rising, and leaves ruffling in the breeze. Straight above, the hills climb a thousand feet into the air. The neighbourhood, about the time of lambs, is clamorous with the bleating of flocks; and you will be awakened, in the grey of early summer mornings, by the barking of a dog, or the voice of a shepherd, shouting to the echoes. This, with the hamlet lying behind, unseen, is Swanston.

Truly a delectable spot, and one to which R. L. S., in far-off Samoa, often turned in fancy.

Here, too, we may contemplate a vision of Edinburgh, not as we actually view her from the hilltop, but as a center to the round world, with all Europe and the deep sea for her surroundings.

> For every city is a centre to the earth, whence highways radiate, or ships set sail for foreign ports; and as a man sitting at home in his study and swiftly writing books, so a city sends abroad an influence and a portrait of herself. There is no Edinburgh son or daughter, far or near, from China to Peru, but he or she carries . . . some sunset behind the Castle cliffs, some snow scene, some maze of city lamps, indelible in the memory, and delightful to study in the intervals of toil.

Edina, Scotia's darling seat, who can ever forget thee? J. K.

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The Watchmaker

WHO does not look back on childhood hours of standing outside the village watchmaker's window, as he uses his little shining tools with incredible delicacy on parts of watches?

> On his shelf bright little wheels lie. . . . The case is a gold or silver glimmer near at hand. . . . The crystal catches a little finger of light. . . .
>
> The watchmaker works as one who scarcely dares breathe, lest he upset the fine balance of his work. . . .
>
> By tradition his shop is a simple, often a musty little place. He does not need much room to work in. Just a good strong light, and a sure hand, and a feeling of kinship for little ticking things. . . . Wheels, springs, movements. . . .
>
> Most things change in the world, but not watch mending. The automobile, people are fond of saying, has changed everything. But not the watchmaker's business, though. Now, as always, he must "go to the shop and wind the watches," before ever he can go to church on the Sabbath.

"Remember?"

It was ten o'clock on a warm, clear summer morning. The Esplanade presented an enticing vista: on the one side luxuriant shrubs and thick green grass; on the other, the dancing water of the Charles River, as full of high lights as a diamond tiara.

Although I was hours behind my schedule, I descended the steps near the boat landing. Schedules were annoying things anyhow. This one of mine, if not entirely broken, should this morning be well cracked.

Dodging a kiddie car here, jumping out of the path of an onrushing scooter there, making a wide detour around a group of perambulators at a third point, I made my way down the broad walk toward Charles Street.

Halfway between Berkeley and Arlington, I came upon a group of youngsters playing a game that carried me back a disconcerting number of years. It was a memory contest of a sort, in which child number one led off, saying: "Remember how we used to make dandelion curls for our hair and chains for our necks?" After a vigorous nodding of heads, child number two said: "Remember last year, how we tied a green balloon to Jock's tail and he jumped into the river and tried to swim it off?" Again much vigorous nodding, accompanied by a general doubling up and rolling over and over on the ground in spasms of merriment at the recollection. Even Jock, the wire-haired terrier, cocked an ear and grinned, allowing me a comradely wink as I looked his way. He was a good sport, was Jock.

And so the game proceeded, each child remembering, until remembrance was exhausted or a more attractive amusement presented itself.

I walked on, more and more slowly, finally coming to a stop at one of the shelters, where I sat down. The river danced before unseeing eyes. My memory and I were deep in the game of remembering.

"Remember," said Memory, "how you always detested the city, and how, in June, you always migrated with your family to the suburban district of another great and far-distant city? Remember how you always called it 'Going to grandma's?'"

"Remember how, from June to October, you riotously played in a yard with trees and green grass in it, and avoided, if you could, trampling the flower beds?

"Remember how you made a tent of an old sheet and collected therein all the available stray bits of brightly colored broken glass, broken dishes, useless cooking utensils and fragments of furniture?

"Remember how you swung on the front gate; how you met the milk man every morning with your silver mug, and watched him turn out the rich creamy fluid from the big can, almost as big as yourself?

"Remember how you met the baker, as he drove the gray mare at a jog trot (never faster) up your street and stopped at your house, the little bell on the mare's collar jingling pleasantly as she shook off the troublesome fly, all the while you and grandma were negotiating for delectables from the mysterious depths of this funny wagon, full of drawers, long and shallow, stretching interminably from the back of the wagon to the driver's seat? Although you did not know it then, grandma was an extremely sensible lady, with advanced ideas regarding cool kitchens in warm weather. Otherwise you would never have known this wagon, with its fascinating third drawer from the top that always housed Washington pie; nor the second drawer from the bottom, from which came cookies, big, fat, pale yellow fellows, with crinkly edges and plenty of sugar on top.

"Remember how you always stood there, teetering expectantly on the curb, or stooping nonchalantly to pluck and 'blow' a blade of broad fuzzy grass, just to show your complete indifference, yet always with a weather eye out for the coveted cookie? You were never forgotten. Not once did the sympathetic baker man ever forget that the present of a cookie was more to be desired than the finest agate in the toy shop, yea, than the grandest taw in a jacket pocket. And, having received the cookie, remember how you promptly hustled to your tent for a 'party,' first securing from the cook some cambric tea in the veteran broken-nosed teapot?

"Remember the day you wore your new clothes to the beach, how a wave came and knocked your feet from under you? Remember how you wept and how grandma comforted you, explaining that salt water would only help to set the colors, thus turning your little tragedy into domestic comedy?"

"Do you remember?" Bless me, I should say so, to the point of forgetting that those who ply a rent-producing pen do not belong to the class that can afford to loiter along the Esplanade at ten o'clock of even the most enticing early summer morning.

I stole a backward glance as I rose from the bench under the shelter. My group of kiddies were now lustily singing: "Here Come Three Dukes a-Riding." I fairly galloped out of sight and hearing, lest my memory should once more trick me into playing the game again.

Do *you* remember?

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The Watchmaker. From a Painting by Quido Manes

Written in an Orange Grove

I wish that I could give, my friend, to you
A picture of this sunny, southern land:
This orange grove where perfumed petals blow
While yet the golden fruit is on the bough;
The blossom bursting forth beside the fruit
That hangs ungathered, ripening on the tree.

Beyond the treetops lies the winter snow
All glist'ning on the mountains in the sun,
But here the time of singing birds has come
To fill this joyous valley with their song.

I used to think the rose belonged to June,
But here it buds and blooms throughout the year,
For Summer takes no note of calendars
But seems to come at pleasure when she will.

I wish that through my eyes you could behold
The loveliness around me, as I write.

GWEN CASTLE.

Home of King Wenceslaus

Prague possesses an air of dignity and magnificence that stamps it unmistakably a capital city. This inherent grandeur is partly due to a strategically beautiful situation. The city overstrides a wide river and climbs its ascending slopes, utilizing the placid waters not only for its commerce but as an esthetic feature as well, spanning the river with gracefully arched bridges and converting its borders into attractive promenades and boulevards. This impressiveness is partly a result, too, of the capital's stalwart architectural groups, for lordly palaces and public buildings line the banks of the river, their crown of domes, towers, and spires piercing the sky and focusing themselves sharply when viewed with unobstructed vision from bridge and height. And, towering over all, in a mighty crescendo, the massive castle, enclosing a vast cathedral in its quadrangle, caps the summit of a precipitous hill. The ensemble of city and river and castle, is, both in arrangement and in setting, strongly reminiscent of Budapest. Of the two, Prague is undoubtedly the less stately, but to me the more intimate and intrinsically interesting.

In spite of its newness as the capital of the most modern of republics, Prague is a venerable city, its roots embedded in the early Middle Ages. There was probably a settlement on the present site in the eighth century; but not until the tenth century, when "Good King Wenceslaus" laid the foundation of the cathedral, did the city assume importance. Wenceslaus wove, during his nine-year tenure of the throne beginning in 920, the loosely knit Czech tribes into close political unity and imbued them for the first time with the Christian spirit of the West. . . . The principal square of Prague, Vaclavske Namesti (the Czech equivalent of Wenceslaus is Vaclav) is named after this . . . national hero, and streets and churches in other cities throughout the country commemorate his name.—ROBERT MCBILL MCBRIDE, in "Romantic Czechoslovakia."

„De macht van het Woord"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

DE WOORDEN waarmede het Evangelie van Johannes begint, „In den beginne was het Woord, en het Woord was bij God, en het Woord was God," vereenigen zich in de gedachte van aanhangers van de Christelijke Wetenschap (Christian Scientists) als van zelf met twee regels van een gedicht geschreven door Mrs. Eddy, genaamd „Communion Hymn."

De regels zijn deze (Miscellaneous Writings, blz. 398, Poems, blz. 75):

„Voelt gij het Woord en zijn macht?
Zijne Waarheid maakte ons vrij."

Jezus sprak „het Woord" tot de lijders die tot hem kwamen om hulp. Hij sprak de waarheid. „De Waarheid," zooals Mrs. Eddy zegt (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, blz. 152), „heeft een genezende uitwerking, zelfs al wordt zij niet ten volle begrepen." In het licht van de Christelijke Wetenschap (Christian Science) zien wij dat de verklaringen van Christus Jezus wetenschappelijk waar waren. Er is een Wetenschap van het Leven, juist zooals er een wetenschap van de wiskunde is, waarin iedere waarheid even bewijsbaar is heden ten dage als zij ooit was of ooit zal zijn.

De verklaringen van de wetenschappelijke waarheid welke Jezus somtijds gaf op het oogenblik dat een genezing plaats vond, waren begrijpelijk voor hen die ze hoorden, daar zij toepasselijk waren op de speciale personen tot wie, of van wie, zij gesproken werden; en zij worden thans nog gelezen en hooggeschat door duizenden die nog niet de diepere bedoeling, die onder de oppervlakte ligt, opgemerkt hebben. Deze verklaringen, evenals de verklaringen in Science and Health, hebben deze eigenschap, welke het geïnspireerde Woord altijd heeft, dat zij voorzien in den nood van hen die zich tot haar wenden, op het standpunt waarop zij zich thans bevinden, en daarom op het standpunt waarop iedereen kan staan op iederen toekomstigen dag.

Toen Jezus zeide tot den koninklijken hoveling, die hem vroeg om af te komen en zijn kind te genezen voor hij zou sterven, „Uw zoon leeft," gaf hij een inlichting die kon nagegaan worden door hen die hem hoorden, en die duidelijk was voor allen. Hij zette tevens uiteen een eeuwige waarheid betreffende de geestelijke idee, die het werkelijke zijn is van den mensch. Zich van deze geestelijke idee betreffende de werkelijkheid van den mensch bewust te zijn zooals Jezus was, is het eeuwige feit daarvan te weten. Omdat Jezus dit eeuwige feit wist, kon hij bewijzen dat het de zichtbare waarheid was ten aanzien van dit bijzondere geval.

Toen hij zeide tegen de vrouw die achttien jaren lang samengebogen was, „Vrouw! gij zijt verlost van uwe krankheid," genas hij niet enkel deze speciale vrouw, tot wie hij deze woorden richtte, doch hij constateerde het wetenschappelijk feit omtrent iedereen ten aanzien van elke ziekelijkheid.

De aanhanger van de Christelijke Wetenschap, die, doordat hij de Waarheid weet, ook weet dat de aard van de dwaling iets is dat is afgescheiden van de werkelijke man of vrouw, weet dat het slechts een valsch geloof is dat naar buiten gekomen is, is in staat om de verklaringen van Jezus te ontvangen in hare onpersoonlijke beteekenis.

Hij ontvangt ze als het woord van God tot het geloof in het kwade; en zoo, in veelvuldige gevallen, evenals in de Bijbelsche verhalen, ervaart hij dezelfde genezing als de lijders tot wie de woorden der Waarheid gericht waren.

Een ieder die den Bijbel en de werken van Mrs. Eddy bestudeert, en erkennen wil dat de verklaringen door onzen Meester geuit, deze onpersoonlijke beteekenis hebben, heeft dezelfde gelegenheid om er door genezen te worden in de twintigste eeuw, als de personen tot wie zij het eerst gericht werden, omdat het niet de persoonlijke Jezus was, doch de oneindige Waarheid, die de Verlosser was van de wereld in die dagen zoowel als in de onze.

Tot alle stervelingen (dat is, tot de lethargische of lijdende mentaliteit), even goed als tot de dochter van Jaïrus, komt het Christelijk gebod, „Ik zeg u, sta op." Wanneer de beteekenis van de waarheid binnen treedt en het verkeerd geloof verjaagt, dan is de genezing tot stand gebracht en het menschelijk bewustzijn rijst hooger.

Onze Meester zei dat zijn woorden geenszins voorbij zouden gaan. Waarom zou Jezus dit gezegd hebben, tenzij hij bedoelde dat de macht van zijn woorden dezelfde zou zijn in alle eeuwen? De Bijbel vermeldt vele ervaringen van mannen en vrouwen die thans duidelijk voor ons zijn geworden, om de eenvoudige reden dat zij van denzelfden aard zijn als de ervaringen die plaats vinden in ons eigen ontwakend bewustzijn.

Wetenschappelijke ontdekkingen werken altijd als een schakel met de eeuwen die voorbijgegaan zijn, terwijl zij de feiten die bestendig zijn ziften van het geloof dat tijdelijk was aangenomen. De ontdekking van de Christelijke Wetenschap verbindt de ervaringen van hen die in alle eeuwen hun zaligmaking door het goddelijk Beginsel ontvangen hebben, welke den droom van het stoffelijk leven verbreekt, en het onkruid van de tarwe scheidt. Stoffelijke denkwijze, niet de tijd, heeft ons gescheiden van de boodschap van de Evangelie genezing. Heden ten dage, door de ontdekking van de Wetenschap der Christusgenezing door Mrs. Eddy, welke de grootste wetenschappelijke ontdekking is die ooit gedaan is, worden de woorden van Jezus bewezen de wegwijzer te zijn naar alles wat de moeite waard is om te weten, en „de macht van het Woord" te zijn de macht van God Zelf.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

"The power of the Word"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE opening words of the Gospel of John, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God," naturally associate themselves in the thought of Christian Scientists with two lines from a poem written by Mrs. Eddy, entitled "Communion Hymn." The lines are these (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 398; Poems, p. 75):

"Felt ye the power of the Word?
'Twas the Truth that made us free."

Jesus spoke "the Word" to the sufferers who applied to him for aid. He spoke the truth. "Truth," as Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 152), "has a healing effect, even when not fully understood." In the light of Christian Science we see that the statements of Christ Jesus were scientifically true. There is the Science of Life, just as there is a science of mathematics, in which every truth is as provable today as it ever was or ever will be.

The statements of scientific truth which Jesus sometimes made, at the moment at which a healing occurred, were intelligible to those who heard them, being applicable to the particular persons to whom, or of whom, they were spoken; and they are read and loved today by thousands who have not yet perceived the deeper meaning which lies beneath the surface. These statements, like the statements in Science and Health, have this property, which the inspired Word always has, of meeting the need of those who turn to it, at the point at which they stand today, and therefore at the point at which anyone may stand at any future day.

When Jesus said to the nobleman who asked him to come down and heal his child before he died, "Thy son liveth," he gave a piece of information verifiable by those who heard him, and intelligible to all. He also set forth an eternal truth regarding the spiritual idea, which is man's real selfhood. To be conscious, as Jesus was, of this spiritual idea as the reality of man is to know the eternal fact of the case. Because Jesus knew this eternal fact, he proved it to be the visible truth in regard to this particular case.

When he said to the woman who had been bowed together for eighteen years, "Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity," he not only healed the particular woman to whom he addressed these words, but stated the scientific fact about every one in regard to every infirmity.

The Christian Scientist, who, through his knowledge of Truth, knows the nature of error to be something apart from the true man or woman, knows it to be merely a false belief externalized, is able to receive the statements of Jesus in their impersonal meaning. He receives them as the word of God to the belief in evil; and so in numerous cases, as in the Bible narratives, he experiences the same healing as did the sufferers to whom the words of Truth were addressed.

Every student of the Bible and of Mrs. Eddy's writings who is willing to recognize that the statements made by our Master have this impersonal signification has the same opportunity to be healed by them in the twentieth century as had the individuals to whom they were first addressed, for the reason that it was not the personal Jesus, but the infinite Truth, that was the Saviour of the world in those days as in our own.

To all mortals (that is, to the lethargic or suffering mentality), as much as to the daughter of Jairus, comes the Christly injunction, "I say unto thee, arise." When the meaning of the truth enters in and dislodges the false belief, the healing is accomplished and the human consciousness rises higher.

Our Master said that his words would never pass away. Why did Jesus say this unless he meant that the power of his words would be the same in every age? The Bible records many experiences of men and women which have become comprehensible to us today, for the simple reason that they are of the same nature as the experiences which are taking place in our own awakening consciousness.

Scientific discoveries always act as a link to the ages that are past, sifting out the facts which are permanent from the beliefs that had been temporarily accepted. The discovery of Christian Science connects the experiences of those who in all ages have received their salvation through divine Principle, which breaks in upon the dream of material life and separates the wheat from the tares. Material mentality, not time, has separated us from the message of the Gospel healing. Today, through Mrs. Eddy's discovery of the Science of Christ-healing, which is the greatest scientific discovery that has ever been made, the words of Jesus are proved to be the guide to all that is worth knowing, and "the power of the Word" to be the very power of God Himself.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Singing Lark

Among the many things which I determined to see and hear in England were the classic birds, and especially the thrush, the nightingale and the lark. . . . In my boyhood, I had innocently supposed that the lark of which I read when first beginning to read in English books, was our meadow lark; and I often watched in vain to see them rise singing into the air! As for singing just beneath "heaven's gate" or near the sun, after diligent observation, with great simplicity, I set that down for a pure fancy of the poets. But I had before this learned that the English sky-lark was not our meadow lark.

A bird in a cage is not half a bird; and I determined to hear a lark at Stratford-on-Avon, if one could be scared up. And so, early this morning, I awoke, according to a predetermination, and sallied out through the fields to a beautiful range of grounds called "Welcombe." I watched for birds and saw birds, but no larks. The reapers were already in the wheat fields, and brought to mind the fable of the lark who had reared her young there. Far over, toward the Avon, I could see black specks of crows walking about, and picking up a morsel here and there in the grass. I listened to one very sweet song from a tree near a farmhouse, but it was unfamiliar to my ear; and no one was near from whom I might inquire. Besides, the plain laboring people know little about ornithology, and would have told me that "it is some sort of a singing bird," as if I thought it were a goose; and so I said to myself, I've had my labor for my pains!

Well, I will enjoy the clouds and the ribbon strips of blue that interlace them. I must revoke my judgment of the English trees; for as I stood looking over upon the masses of foliage, and the single trees dotted in here and there, I could see every shade of green, and all of them most beautiful, and as refreshing to me as old friends. After standing awhile to take a last view of Stratford-on-Avon, from this high ground, and the beautiful slopes around it, and of the meadows of the Avon, I began to walk homeward, when I heard such an outbreak behind me, as wheeled me about quick enough; there he flew, singing as he rose, and rising gradually, not directly up, but with gentle slope—there was the free singing lark, not half so happy to sing as I was to hear! In a moment more, he had reached the summit of his ambition, and suddenly fell back to the grass again. And now, if you laugh at my enthusiasm, I will pity you for the want of it. I have heard one poet's lark, if I never hear another, and am much happier for it. —HENRY WARD BEECHER, in "Star Papers; or Experiences of Art and Nature."

Spring Notes

Green is spreading over the wet brown earth,
a thin wash of green
that deepens and settles on the south side of trees,
fences, houses—

What do you want, you hurrying clouds?

A fat-breasted robin pours fresh song from the branch of a tree, black-patterned against the morning sky.

On windy afternoons little boys bring out their kites and send them into th cloud-puffed sky. Their ascent is too slow for their eager owners. Then they are up, looping and dipping, shaking out crazy pigtails behind them.

Rain is silver in spring. It threads to the ground in long silver cords which the wind will tangle into wet sheets.

MARGARET M. SUYDAM.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations "Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?" Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SO. CALIFORNIA HAS A CHANCE

Track and Field Coach Has About as Much Strength as a Year Ago

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, April 11—With an impressive practice season over, University of Southern California's track and field team should stand an excellent chance of retaining the national laurels won in 1930.

Last year the Trojans won the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America meet with a total of 44½ points and the National Collegiate Athletic Association meet with 57 27-70. Thirteen of the I. C. A. A. A. A. points are gone, 14 of the N. C. A. A. There is little material up from last year's freshman squad. However, Coach D. B. Cromwell is not the least bit downhearted.

"Although Southern California does not appear to have the strength that it showed last year when it had good performers in every event, the Trojans hope for another successful season and look to the improvement of returning men to make up for losses by graduation.

"Southern California expects to have just as much strength on the track as it did last year. The improvement of the middle distance men over their 1930 performances has been particularly noticeable in early training. However, field event strength appears to be lacking and unless men who are as yet rather inexperienced develop into topnotchers the Trojans will be weak in vital points," stated Cromwell.

Wykoff Colorful

Without question, F. C. Wykoff '32, holder of the world's record for the 100-yard dash, is the most colorful athlete on the Trojan roster. His feat of tying the world's 100-meter record four times in a single day in the 1928 Olympic Games tryouts was heralded by sports followers throughout the world as one of the finest exhibitions of sprinting ever made in the history of United States track and field competition. His failure in the Games was a tremendous disappointment. Again, in 1929, Wykoff, not in condition, failed to equal his past efforts. But last year, apparently fully recuperated, Wykoff ran 100 yards in 9 2-5s. to establish the most coveted of track and field records. So far this spring he appears to have as much speed as ever. He has stated that he will make serious efforts to better his time in the 220-yard dash this season. For the speed Wkyoff has, his time of 21 2-5s. seems terribly slow. Others who will compete in the dashes for Southern California are R. M. Delby '33, Milton Maurer '31 and M. T. Guyer '31, listed in the order of their ability.

V. E. Williams '31, who placed third in the I. C. A. A. A. A. and second in the N. C. A. A. is the best 440-yard dash man on the Trojan squad. He ran 48.8s. on a muddy track last year, and Cromwell believes that he will run close to 48s. this year. Other quarter-milers on the squad are Arthur Woessner '32, G. T. Pearson '31, and W. P. McGeagh '32, listed according to their ability. Woessner has improved remarkably over his 1930 form, and thus far has been trailing Williams by only 1-5s. He may be able to place in national competition.

McGeagh Fastest in 880

In the 880-yard dash, McGeagh is the fastest of the candidates for the squad. He is capable of 1m. 54s. McGeagh placed fifth in the I. C. A. A. A. A. last year, and appears to be stronger for the coming season. C. J. Halstead '32 is consistent at 1m. 57s. Other outstanding aspirants in this event are F. Y. Hamatt '32 and Victor Fitzmaurice '31.

Halstead runs the mile as well, as his 4m. 23.9s. is the present university record. He placed seventh in the I. C. A. A. A. A. in 1930 and is positive that he will improve this year. Hamatt is about five seconds slower than Halstead. R. H. Learned '33 is the third candidate for mile honors, and although he is only a sophomore, has been timed in 4m. 28.4s. already this year.

Cromwell has but mediocre material in the two-mile run. D. H. Humphrey '33, M. D. Shine '33, E. F. Callahan '33, and C. C. Unruh '31, are aspiring for positions on the team in this event, but to date none has been able to break 10m.

W. S. Stokes '32, W. B. Ritchey '31, and J. P. Bills '33 are capable of 15s or better in the high hurdles. Stokes, a former interscholastic champion while in Baton Rouge, La., has been timed at 14.9s. this year, and appears to be the best of the trio.

Strong in 220 Hurdles

Southern California has, in the 220-yard low hurdles, its strongest event. Capt. E. A. Payne '31, W. H. Carls '32, and D. J. Powers '31, are among the finest athletes in this event in the United States. Last year Carls won the low hurdles in the I. C. A. A. A. A., while Payne finished second. Powers, who did not show any outstanding ability last season, is credited with the best time so far this year, 23.8s.

R. H. Hall '32 is Troy's hope in the shotput. He has been slow in coming into form this year because of the fact that he met with a mishap during football season. His best put so far this season is 45ft. 7in. J. W. Baker '32, who played left guard on the football team, is also trying out for a place on the squad, and probably because of Hall's handicap, has covered as much distance with the shot as Hall.

Hall is the best performer in the discus throw, being consistent at 148 feet. Last Saturday he threw the discus 149ft. 1in. James Stewart '32 is capable of 140 feet consistently.

R. A. Barber '32 and H. M. Paul '31 are broad jumpers capable of clearing 24 feet regularly. Two weeks ago Barber was credited with a 24ft. 6½in. leap. Paul is somewhat handicapped, but can be counted upon for points in any dual meet, and probably a place in I. C. A. A. A. A. He placed in the last two of these meets.

Stewart, who weighs 198 pounds, is Cromwell's chief hope in the high jump. How Stewart clears 6ft. 5½in. has been amazing onlookers throughout the season. Stewart has such a leap on the books already this year and is a sure point winner in this event. It will be remembered that Stewart won the N. C. A. A. last year and placed second in the I. C. A. A. A. D. A. McNaughton '33, a sophomore, is Cromwell's second best and has a limit of about 6ft. 3½in.

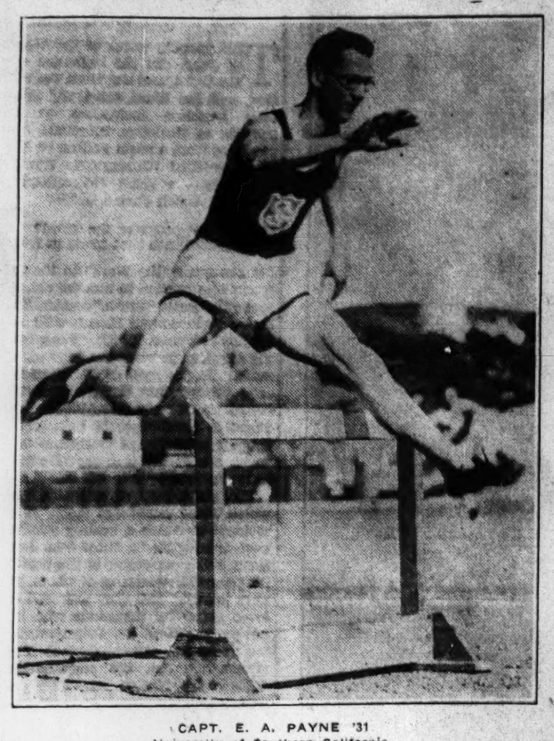
Weak in Javelin

With only Kenneth McKenzie '33, a former interscholastic champion in the javelin throw, the Trojans appear weak in this event. McKenzie's probable limit is 195 feet, not good enough for consistent points.

P. D. Chlentlos '32 and W. N. Graber '33 are Southern California's hopes in the pole vault. The Trojans are hit hard in this event through graduation. Chlentlos is capable of 13 feet, while Graber, who has splendid form, but is far from a finished performer, may reach 12ft. 6in.

The Trojans meet the University of California on April 11 and the Los Angeles Athletic Club on April 18. The S. P. A. A. U. championships are held on April 25. A dual meet is scheduled with Stanford University for May 2. This is followed by the West Coast relays on May 9. The California Intercollegiates are scheduled for May 16. On May 29 and 30 the Trojans will compete in the I. C. A. A. A. A. where they will defend their national title, as they will on June 5 and 6 in the N. C. A. A. Southern California will close its 1931 season with the A. A. U. of the United States championships on July 2, 3 and 4.

Leads Trojans on the Track



CAPT. E. A. PAYNE '31
University of Southern California.

SQUASH LEADING INTRAMURAL PLAY

The figures on Harvard winter intramural sports participation as given out by Adolph W. Samborski '25 in charge of intramural athletics at Harvard, show squash leading the list of nine sports with 478 men taking part.

This number represents an increase of 76 over those playing a year ago. Basketball was second with 346 participants, this number however being 34 less than the corresponding season in 1929-30.

The following sports participations in order are: Track, 117; swimming, 111; indoor baseball, 98; handball, 83; wrestling, 43; fencing, 31, and boxing 14.

Small increases were shown in track, swimming and fencing. The figures for indoor baseball, wrestling, boxing and handball show a decline of about 20 each. The total number of individuals who took part this winter was 1175, a decrease of 16 as compared to last year's figures.

The intramural sports listed here represent games and competitions held by all members of the university in all departments and do not represent participation by organized undergraduate teams.

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE INDIVIDUAL SCORERS
(1930-31 Season)

Player	Club	Goals	Assists	Pts.
Peltier, Los Angeles		22	21	43
Harper, Sheiks		23	19	42
D. Carrigan, Los Angeles		15	24	39
D. Cummings, Checkers		19	15	34
Pool, Checkers		22	10	32
Filkin, Los Angeles		23	9	32
Anderson, Sheiks		16	14	30
Goodman, Checkers		13	15	28
Irving, Checkers		18	9	27
McGregor, Tigers		12	12	24
George Bond, Sheiks		11	12	23
Miller, Checkers		12	9	21
Scott, Black Hawks		11	10	21
Joseph, Black Hawks		11	9	20
Headley, Black Hawks		10	9	19
Harris, Black Hawks		8	10	18
Wells, Black Hawks		13	5	18
Kilis, Checkers		8	10	18
Collins, Sheiks		11	6	17
Hurtubise, Checkers		7	10	17
Willey, Sheiks		14	3	17
Stevens, Sheiks		12	4	16
Johnson, Tigers		10	6	16
Lloyd Cook, Black Hawks		8	8	16
Fennell, Sheiks		8	6	14
Buckles, Tigers		6	7	13
Carver, Los Angeles		9	4	13
Burke, Checkers		6	6	12
Wilson, Tigers		10	2	12
L. Cummings, Tigers		5	6	11
Jake Bond, Checkers		8	2	10
Nichols, Checkers		3	6	9
Gagnon, Black Hawks		3	6	9
Roy, Los Angeles		7	2	9
Horne, Checkers		4	5	9
Brown, Los Angeles		3	6	9
McLeod, Tigers		6	2	8
Farrow, Black Hawks		5	3	8
Sanders, Los Angeles		3	4	7
Townsend, Tigers		1	5	6
Gray, Los Angeles		3	2	5
Jacques, Los Angeles		2	3	5
Daley, Los Angeles		2	2	4
Faulder, Tigers		3	1	4
Reilly, Tigers		2	0	2
Leo Cook, Black Hawks		1	1	2
Martin, Black Hawks		0	1	1

ANDERSON NAMED COACH

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 11 (AP)—Heartley "Hunk" Anderson has been appointed senior football coach at the University of Notre Dame, with Jack Chevigny as his first assistant. Anderson, a star lineman under the late Knute Rockne at Notre Dame, last season served as the famous coach's first assistant. Chevigny was a backfield ace and coached Notre Dame backs for the past two seasons.

PHILLIE PITCHER SIGNS

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (AP)—Phil Collins, a star pitcher for the Philadelphia Nationals, signed a two-year contract with the club yesterday. He was the last of the club's holdouts. The amount of salary Collins is to receive was not announced.

OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE WINS

Retains United States Amateur Wrestling Championship at Grand Rapids

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 11 (AP)—Oklahoma A. and M. College last night retained its unofficial title of amateur wrestling headquarters of the United States. All of its finalists came through in the national A. A. U. tournament for a total of four championships. They are:

Jack Vanbebber, three-year intercollegiate champion, successfully defended his 165-pound A. A. U. title by throwing Merrill Marshall, of Michigan State College in 6m. 41s.

Robert Pearce, also an Oklahoman, defended his 125-pound title by pinning Frank Stella, of Boston Y. M. C. A. in 8m. 19s. of hard tussleing.

Arlie Tomlinson, Oklahoma, won the 145-pound championship by defeating Anders Swanson of New York A. C. Conrad C. Caldwell, 175-pounder, gained the decision, in his match with Joseph Russell of the New York Boys' Club. This sent the fourth title to Oklahoma.

Robert V. Jones, Indiana University, won the heavyweight title by outpointing Evan Lindstrom of University of Miami, Fla. Oswald Kapp, New York A. C., 155-pounder, added the title in that, class to an Olympic championship by shading Robert Garrigan of Northwestern University.

Joseph Sopora gave New York A. C. its second championship by throwing Victor Streever, Clarion, Ia., in the 115-pound class. The summary:

A. A. U. WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

115-Pound Class—Joseph Sopora, New York A. C., defeated Victor Streever, Clarion, Ia., fall (7m. 40s.).

125-Pound Class—Robert Pearce, Oklahoma A. and M. College, defeated Frank Stella, Boston Y. M. C. A., fall (8m. 19s.).

135-Pound Class—Lyle Morford, Cornell College, defeated Joseph Woodward, University of Michigan, fall (1m. 55s., second split period).

145-Pound Class—Arlie Tomlinson, Oklahoma A. and M., defeated Anders Swanson, New York A. C., decision.

155-Pound Class—Oswald Kapp, New York A. C., defeated Robert Garrigan, Northwestern, decision.

165-Pound Class—Jack Vanbebber, Oklahoma A. and M. College, defeated Merrill Marshall, Michigan State, fall (6m. 41s).

175-Pound Class—Conrad C. Caldwell, Oklahoma A. and M. College, defeated Joseph Russell, New York Boys Club, decision.

Heavyweight Class—Robert V. Jones, Indiana University, defeated Evan Lindstrom, University of Miami, Fla., decision.

BROWN ELECTS FOUR CAPTAINS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11 (AP)—Four Brown varsity winter sports captains were elected yesterday by the lettermen of the respective teams. The men elected were: Stanley C. Paige '32 of Providence, hockey; John R. Caulkins '32, of Brooklyn, N. Y., basketball; Hugh S. Butler '32 of New York, swimming, and Bernard Spiwak '32 of Elmhurst, L. I., wrestling. Paige is a veteran of two years, played center ice on the second forward line this season, and is the captain-elect of soccer, being the first Brown athlete to win two captaincies in years. Caulkins is a three-sport man, holding letters in football, basketball and baseball, and was the second high scoring man on this season's team. He plays forward on the hoop team. Butler is a breaststroke swimmer who won his letter this year for the first time, and Spiwak has just been awarded his second letter as a 155-pound wrestler.

U. S. MOTORBOAT TEAM PICKED

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—The United States team of motorboat drivers which will compete against a British team at Southampton, Eng., July 20-25 in the Detroit News International 5½ liter trophy races, was named yesterday by the American Power Boat Association. The three members of the team are John Rutherford, New York; Lutcher Brown, Houston, Tex., and Aaron de Roy, Detroit. Hubert Scott-Paine, who captured the trophy at Detroit last fall, and Miss Marion B. (Betty) Carstairs, plan to compete against the American racers. The races will be at three heats of 20 miles each.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	3	1	.750
Los Angeles	3	1	.750
Portland	3	1	.750
Mission	2	2	.500
Oakland	2	2	.500
Seattle	1	3	.250
San Francisco	1	3	.250
Sacramento	1	3	.250

RESULTS FRIDAY

Los Angeles 5, Seattle 4 (10 innings).
Oakland 7, Mission 3.
Sacramento 6, Hollywood 5.
Portland 6, San Francisco 3.

RIP COLLINS COMES TO TERMS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 11 (AP)—Pitcher Warren (Rip) Collins, the St. Louis Browns' only holdout, signed a one-year contract late yesterday. He had been a stubborn holdout due to a cut in his salary, reported at $2500. Terms were not announced.

CAPPON TO COACH MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 11 (AP)—Franklyn C. Cappon, assistant athletic director of the University of Michigan and a former Michigan athletic star, has been named coach of the Wolverine basketball team.

LAST YEAR'S INFIELD BACK

Northwestern's Outlook in 'Big Ten' Baseball Race Very Doubtful

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill. — Northwestern University's baseball players have a long way to go if they propose to equal the performance of last year's diamond nine, though it won only half of a 12-game schedule in the "Big Ten" race. The players being brought along by Coach Paul Stewart lost seven of eight games of a training trip in the South.

This, of course, is not a new experience for northern college teams invading southern territory, as the boys down there get into shape earlier, but the Wildcats showed some important weaknesses and the need of much more experience.

It is hoped that the pitching staff shows improvement. It was thought to look very good before the training trip opened, and it may yet come up to expectations. At any rate, the Wildcats have four pitchers, four pitchers of "Big Ten" caliber, where they are accustomed to having only one.

M. E. Fyfe Heads Pitchers

This staff of hurlers is headed by M. E. Fyfe '31, a regular for two years, who has turned in a number of victories. Much is expected of F. H. Leach Jr. '32, a left-hander, and John Kruft '32, both of whom appear good enough for regular duty. Leach was one of the best quarterbacks on the football team last fall. Saul Farber '33, substitute guard on the basketball team, is another prospect. D. F. Schuett '31, who played third base last season, hopes to get a workout on the mound now and then.

Two promising aspirants are competing for the catching post. They are H. Y. Crizevsky '31 and J. R. Evans '32. The former played in the outfield last year while Evans was ineligible. The graduation of G. C. Rojan '30, last year's captain and star batter, makes a hole for them to fill. As both are fairly consistent hitters, and there is not much difference between them otherwise, they are likely to alternate behind the plate.

Last year's infield appears to be intact, with Capt. L. E. Oliphant '31 at first base, S. J. Schwartz '31 at second base, J. R. Dempsey '31 at shortstop and Schuett at third when he does not pitch. Oliphant at first is a fine fielder and, being much lighter than a year ago, expects to improve his batting average. While Schwartz is regarded as the regular at second, Melvin E. Remus '33 is making a favorable showing and it will be hard to keep him out of the lineup.

Three Utility Infielders

Phillip Seghi '33, forward from the basketball team, may be used as a utility infielder, as will also W. F. Mellin '32 and R. E. Nord '32, the latter being reserves on last year's nine.

Jobs in the outfield are very much in dispute. L. F. Hanley '31, at centerfield, appears to be the only one sure of a place. This famous football halfback was a regular last year and appears to be going good again. For the other two positions four sophomores are contending. They are R. E. Russell '33, an all-star football fullback last fall; H. E. Mellin '33, E. C. Johnson '33, and J. P. Buesch '33, Johnson was substitute center on the basketball team.

Coach Stewart has found that probably his strongest batting order is led off by Schwartz, followed by Hanley, Oliphant, Russell, Dempsey, Johnson, Buesch, Evans and Fyfe or other pitcher. The Wildcats' two best batters have graduated, leaving a couple of .300 hitters at the top of the list. These are Hanley, who averaged .355 on four hits and Schwartz who averaged .303 on the same number. Hanley made 11 runs and Schwartz 10 in the 12-game season. Oliphant got four hits, averaged .255, and made 11 runs. Northwestern's schedule of Big Ten games is as follows:

April 11—Illinois at Champaign; 18—Iowa at Iowa City; 20—Indiana; 24—Minnesota; 25—Minnesota.

May 2—Ohio State; 4—Iowa; 8—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 9—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 16—Wisconsin; 23—Ohio State at Columbus; 30—Illinois.

MISSOURI ELECTS LUCK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo., April 11—R. K. Luck '32, of Kansas City, was elected captain of the 1932 wrestling team at the University of Missouri yesterday. Luck was awarded letters during the 1930 and 1931 seasons and was "Big Six" Conference champion in the 118-pound weight this year.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chicago (A) 11, New York (N) 7.
Washington (A) 7, Baltimore (IL) 3.
Chicago (N) 10, Kansas City (AA) 6.
New York (A) 16, Charlotte (FL) 13.

Peggy Wattles and Mrs. Hill in Final

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 11 (AP)—Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City and Peggy Wattles, Buffalo (N. Y.) girl, will battle over the rolling fairways and slanting greens of the Sedgefield course for the championship of the club's annual Dogwood women's golf tournament.

Mrs. Hill took a stiffly contested semifinal match yesterday from Helen Waring of New York, 3 and 1, while Miss Wattles downed Betty Dix Perkins of the Sandy Lodge Golf Club, Herts, Eng., 5 and 4.

The slender British girl, who won the tournament medal, was off her short game and never had a lead in her match with Miss Wattles. At the turn Miss Wattles was 3 up.

The Buffalo girl played a machine-like game, hitting all her shots splendidly. She was especially accurate with pitches to the green and with her putter. On six different holes her putting decided the issue.

She sank a 20-footer on the fourth, and on the eighth she curved a hard five-footer around what appeared to be a stymie to take the hole.

The Hill-Waring match was likewise decided largely on the greens. Mrs. Hill's putting was off on the early holes, but she found her touch in time to win.

Mrs. Hill was put to the test on the two final holes. Going to the sixteenth the Kansas City veteran was 2 up. Miss Waring was on in two with an easy putt for a 3 while Mrs. Hill was 10 feet away. The 10-footer sank for a halve, making her dormie 2.

On the seventeenth Mrs. Hill grooved a 25-footer for a 3, two under par, to win the hole and end the match. The summary:

SEDGEFIELD'S DOGWOOD WOMEN'S GOLF TOURNAMENT—Semifinal Round

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Helen Waring, New York, 3 and 1.
Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Betty Dix Perkins, Sandy Lodge Golf Club, Hertfordshire, Eng., 5 and 4.

COMPETITIVE SPORT INTEREST IS SMALL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 11—An effort to reinstate athletics at the Chicago Athletic Association failed here last night when the Board of Directors accepted the resignation of Avery Brundage as chairman of the athletic committee. The Chicago A. A. was a pioneer in the support of competitive athletics in this city and built up world-wide fame and glorious traditions with its long succession of champions in track and field, swimming and other sports.

For the last 10 years, however, it has been gradually retiring from activity. Some point to the fact that the average age of its members is estimated to be from 52 to 57 years, as an explanation of its waning interest in youthful sports. Mr. Brundage, in resigning, hoped to force the issue and bring the directors to the realization that they were violating the first article of the club's constitution by abandoning athletics.

In commenting on the action, David B. Gann, president of the association, declared that not more than 2 per cent of the organization was interested in competitive sport outside of the club. He said it was no new step, being merely in line with a policy which has been growing for some time.

E. WARD ADVANCES IN HANDICAP LIST

Ten golfers are rated at handicap 3 and under in the Massachusetts Golf Association handicap list as the result of the annual spring revision. Francis D. Ouimet, Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, is rated as the only scratch player. Jesse P. Guilford, also of Woodland, and Fred J. Wright Jr., Albemarle Golf Club, West Newton, are both at handicap 1; Phillips Finlay, Belmont Spring Country Club, Waverly, Emery P. Stratton, Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, and Elmer Ward, Norfolk Golf Club, Dedham, at handicap 2; and J. M. Batchelder, Salem Country Club, W. O. Blaney, Brae Burn, R. R. Gorton, Brae Burn, and W. F. McPhail, Norfolk, at 3 strokes.

This list is practically the same as last year, the only differences being Ward's advance from 4 to 3, Stratton's advance from 3 to 2, Finlay's demotion from 1 to 2, and Francis P. Hershey's demotion from 3 to 4.

"THOUSAND MILE" AUTO RACE

BRESCIA, Italy, April 11 (AP)—With two American cars entered, Italy's fifth annual "thousand mile" automobile road race classic started today. The 152 cars left a minute apart, beginning shortly after 1 p. m., over the route which runs from Bologna through Florence, Rome, Perugia, Ancona, Verona and finishes at Brescia, probably at dawn tomorrow. The American cars were driven by Italians. Except for 11 French, three British and five German entries the remainder are Italian cars.

International Hockey League Individual Scorers

(1930-31 Season)

	Goals	Assists	Points
Robinson, Windsor	44	19	63
Holmes, Syracuse	19	37	56
Doraty, Cleveland	25	24	49
Duguid, Windsor	22	19	41
Martin, Buffalo	28	13	41
Markle, Syracuse	18	20	38
Gray, Cleveland	9	8	37
Palangio, Syracuse	20	12	32
Gross, Buffalo	13	15	28
Haynes, Windsor	11	16	27
Voss, Buffalo	16	10	26
K. Williams, Cleveland	18	8	26
Herbert, Detroit	14	11	25
Gillie, Detroit	19	6	25
Gregg, Pittsburgh	17	7	24
Bat. Phillips, Windsor	6	17	23
Roth, Buffalo	9	14	23
Klein, Syracuse	19	3	22
Young, Cleveland	16	6	22
Brown, Syracuse	15	7	22
Arbour, Windsor	7	15	22
Briden, London-Cleveland	8	13	21
Duncan, Windsor	10	11	21
Quenneville, London	14	6	20
Northcott, Windsor	12	6	18
Goldsworthy, London-Det.	13	5	18
Bogardis, Buffalo	9	9	18
M. Brophy, Cleveland	8	10	18
Proudlock, Pittsburgh	12	6	18
Steele, Detroit	10	6	16
Lauder, Syracuse-Buff	14	2	16
Dunning, Cleveland	9	7	16
White, Pittsburgh	9	7	16
B. Brophy, Detroit	11	5	16
B Ruard, Syracuse-London	8	7	15
Feild, Pittsburgh	8	7	15
McAdam, Detroit	7	8	15
Groh, London	9	5	14
Macfarlane, Cleveland	5	9	14
Pettinger, London	9	5	14
Rodden, Pittsburgh	7	7	14
Halliday, Pittsburgh	11	2	13
Lever, Windsor	5	8	13
McIntyre, Pittsburgh	5	7	12
Lederman, Buffalo	4	8	12
Reinikka, London	7	5	12
Daley, Detroit	9	3	12
Hollaway, London	9	3	12
McPherson, Detroit	8	4	12
D. Roche, Windsor	10	2	12
Moore, Wind.-Lon.-Syr.	8	4	12
E. Brown, Syracuse	5	6	11
Loughlin, London	4	7	11
Bellemer, Windsor	6	5	11
McCurry, Pittsburgh	8	3	11
McGuire, Pittsburgh	7	4	11
Paddon, Syracuse	6	5	11
Romnes, London	5	5	10
Fraser, Pittsburgh	7	3	10
Reise, London-Pitts	5	5	10
Hoffinger, Syracuse-Det	4	6	10
Cain, Buffalo	3	6	9
Newman, Detroit	3	5	8
L. Murry, Detroit	3	5	8
Frew, Cleveland	3	5	8
Godin, Buffalo	3	5	8
Clark, Cleveland	6	2	8
Ouellette, Pittsburgh	2	5	7
Jackson, Buffalo	6	1	7
Uhlendorf, Detroit	6	1	7
Hicks, London	4	3	7
Neville, London	2	5	7
B. Williams, Detroit	5	2	7
Cahill, Buffalo	6	1	7
Fournier, Syracuse	4	2	6
Grosvenor, London	4	1	5
Spring, Detroit	2	3	5
McBride, Cleveland	2	3	5
Bill Phillips, Windsor	3	1	4
Kunts, Cleveland	2	2	4
Hinsperger, Windsor	0	3	3
Connor, London	3	0	3
Quesnel, London	1	2	3
Miller, London	0	3	3
Gauthier, Buffalo	3	0	3
J. Smith, Pitts.-Syracuse	0	3	3
Berlet, Pittsburgh	1	2	3
Murray, Buffalo	0	3	3
Teasdale, Syracuse	2	1	3
Randle, Syracuse	1	2	3
Hughes, Detroit-Syracuse	1	2	3
King, Windsor	0	2	2
McKnight, Syracuse	0	2	2
R. Smith, Pittsburgh	1	0	1
Adams, London	1	0	1
Carson, London	0	1	1
Elliott, London	0	1	1
Matte, Pittsburgh	1	0	1
Fredrickson, Detroit	0	1	1
McLeod, Pittsburgh	0	1	1
Baetz, Syracuse	0	1	1
Ward, Windsor	0	1	1
Huggins, Windsor	1	0	1

WIDER FIELD FOR SEARS CUP

Junior Yacht Sailing Trophy Transferred to North American Y. R. U.

The expected transfer during the next few weeks of the custody of the Sears Cup, emblematic of the junior yacht championship, by the Eastern Yacht Club to the North American Yacht Racing Union, broadens this well-known event into an international affair, and should prove a keen incentive to the increasing number of yacht clubs, which are seeking to encourage the young idea. It is expected that the cup, which is now in the possession of the Vineyard Haven Yacht Club, through the victory of its crew at Marblehead last August, will be intrusted to the Southern Massachusetts Yacht Racing Association, a member of the union, and that the eleventh championship will be held by the Edgartown Yacht Club late in August. The change in the custodians of the cup has already aroused much interest in continental yachting circles, especially among clubs on the Great Lakes, including those in Canada, and there is every prospect that crews will report at Edgartown from either Syracuse or Rochester, Toronto and Chicago.

The junior championship was established by the Eastern Yacht Club in 1921, and Herbert H. Sears of Boston, then commodore of the club, gave the beautiful silver bowl on which have been inscribed the names of the winning clubs and their crews. The winning skippers have been as follows:

1921—Richard S. Thayer, Pleon Y. C.; 1922—Arthur H. Knapp, Larchmont Y. C.; 1923—C. Raymond Hunt, Duxbury Y. C.; 1924—Harry B. Thayer, Pleon Y. C.; 1925—C. Raymond Hunt, Duxbury Y. C.; 1926—John Wilbur, Duxbury Y. C.; 1927—C. Ashley Hardy, Pleasant Bay Y. C. (Chatham); 1928—William B. Cudahy, Beverly Y. C.; 1929—William B. Cudahy, Bar Harbor Y. C.; 1930—William Cox, Vineyard Haven Y. C.

Nearly all of these boys have since won other laurels in the senior classes, notably Knapp, who took the international Star class championship last fall; Cudahy who won the interscholastic championship a year ago, and Hunt who sailed the Gypsy in the last Seawanhaka Cup match and was one of the afterguard on the Yankee early in the season.

When the junior championship was first projected in 1921 the Eastern Yacht Club supplied three one-designed 16 footers owned by the club, and the next year built three somewhat larger boats for the competition which were used two years. In the last seven championships the club borrowed boats from members. The method employed in what is practically a yachting tournament, has been that of having crews change boats in each race. In the first years the crews met in rounds of matches as in tennis or golf, but with the increasing number it was found necessary to bunch them in divisions, and to sail in round robins, the winners meeting in the finals. This method, which has been adopted in several of the elimination events, is likely to be continued.

It is hoped that in the near future the North American Yacht Racing Union will build six or eight one-designed 18-foot knockabouts for use by the boys and girls seeking to match their skill and knowledge of the sea with those outside their own waters, in unfamiliar boats, which was another of the original conditions of the championship, although last year the Long Island Junior Association, being unable to borrow boats, asked competitors to do their own borrowing and bring Atlantic coast knockabouts to Southport.

The junior championship has heretofore been opened only to such clubs as the race committee of the Eastern Yacht Club saw fit to invite, and has been confined to boys and girls of not more than 17 nor less than 15 years of age. The race committee, however, always took a broad view in issuing its invitations. In order to keep down the number of crews at Marblehead, the State was divided into three sections, the North and South Shores of Massachusetts Bay, and Southern Massachusetts, each of which held eliminations, or sectional championships for title cups. The two leading crews in the Long Island Sound championship have been asked to Marblehead, while Narragansett Bay and the Mt. Desert section have been several times represented.

It is expected that these sectional contests will be encouraged by the N. A. Y. R. U., and that the flock of youthful skippers and sailors which will swarm down to the quaint old whaling port this summer and enjoy its well-known hospitality, will be the pick of their racing regions and worthy leaders of future yachting.

KING GUSTAVE AND H. COCHET TEAM UP

PARIS, April 11 (AP)—Gustave, King of Sweden, and Henri Cochet, King of the tennis courts, paired yesterday at tennis to play a drawn match with Pierre Landry and Christian Boussus, two of France's top ranking players.

With a big gallery at the Bois de Boulogne courts wildly cheering him on, the 73-year-old King skipped nimbly about, holding up very capably his end of the match.

The two kings defeated Landry and Boussus Friday. After yesterday's match had gone two games each, King Gustave announced he had had enough tennis for the day and that the issue would be decided Saturday at the Racing Club.

SWIMS 100 METERS IN 1M. 7.1S.

CLEVELAND, O., April 11 (AP)—Helene Madison of the Washington (Seattle) Athletic Club added another mark to her list of swimming achievements last night at the Cleveland Athletic Club when she swam the 100 meters freestyle in 1m. 7.1s., or 3.8s. faster than Ethel Lackie's record. While the time will not be recognized as a world's record because it was established in a 60-foot pool, the Seattle girl made the distance nine-tenths of a second faster than Martha Norelius's recognized world record.

ATHLETICS RELEASE TWO

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (AP)—Robert L. Johnson, Indian outfielder, was released yesterday to the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League by the Philadelphia Athletics. He was sent to Portland for more experience, it was announced. Alfred Mahon, pitcher, whose home address is Pilger, Neb., was unconditionally released. He was with the Allentown club last year.

BY-PLAYS

SHOULD SWIM YOUR OWN RACE

IN MANY sports, what your opponent or rival does has as much to do with the results you achieve as the skill you display in physical technique and execution. Swimming, to the uninitiated, might be considered exempt from this exchange of influence. An examination of the results of the recent men's senior indoor aquatic championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, held in Chicago, may therefore prove illuminating.

A. H. Schwartz of the Illinois Athletic Club, who is being coached by William Bachrach as a possible successor to Johnny Weissmuller, won the 100-yard and 220-yard freestyle championships. In each race the title defender either failed to qualify in the preliminaries, or failed to place among the first three in the finals.

Yet Schwartz won the final races in time slower than his rivals made in qualifying heats. There were so many contenders of about equal ability that when it came to the final, the tension of keen rivalry prevented some of the contestants from delivering their best. They "tightened up," as the saying is, and as a result a better competitor, not necessarily a better swimmer, broke through to claim the crown.

Swimmers are advised by smart coaches to swim their own races, according to their best form, and to disregard what the other fellow is doing. It is the best thing to do, as form, and not fight, wins in swimming. Yet few of the very topnotchers can ignore rivals consistently; they allow their rivals to influence them.

* * *

ATHLETIC CLUBS SHOULD FOSTER NATIONAL COMPETITION

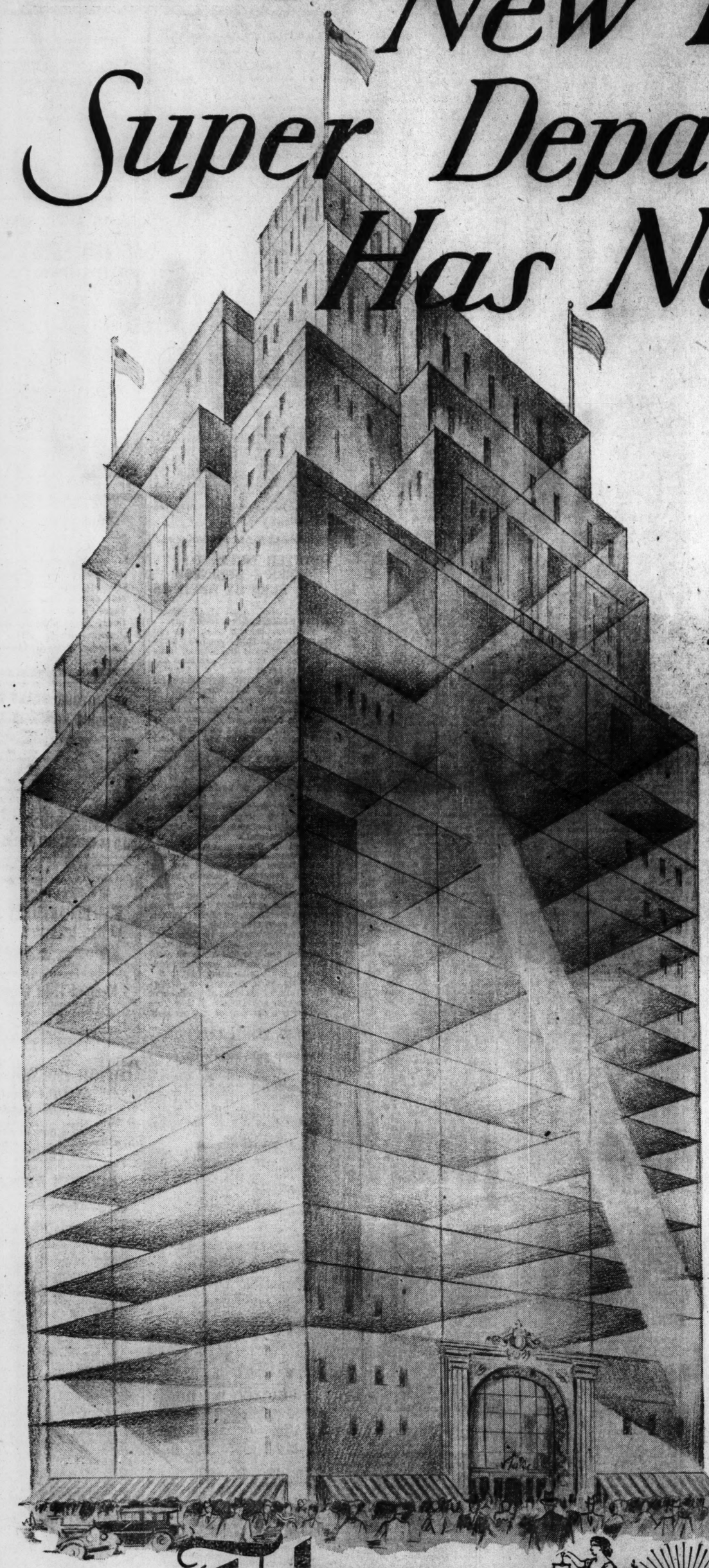
The resignation of Avery Brundage, president of the A. A. U. of the United States and also president of the American Olympic Committee, from the position of vice-chairman of the athletic committee of the Chicago Athletic Association as a protest against the club withdrawing from national competition in sport, is not very surprising, as Mr. Brundage has not only been an amateur athlete of national repute, but he competed for the C. A. A. in national championship events after graduating from college. In fact, he won the all-around championship of the United States three times. Now he is doing splendid work in fostering clean amateur sports in the United States, and it must have been a disappointment to him to have his club retire from a field in which it could do a splendid service. At most, there are altogether too few athletic clubs fostering national competition in the various classes of sports.

* * *

LEFT-HANDERS SAVE THE DAY

The United States stages four major lawn tennis singles championships—the men's outdoor and indoor and women's outdoor and indoor—and it is interesting to note that those which are now held by citizens of the United States belong to left-handed players. John H. Doeg is the holder of the men's outdoor singles, while Marjory

New York's Super Department Store Has No Stock



SUPPOSE that all the great stores in New York got together and established a super-store and sent daily to this colossus their newest, choicest merchandise, their greatest values. Would the public patronize it? The answer is obvious!

For all practical purposes, the people of New York have available just such a service. True, they cannot look at the actual merchandise, but they can see adequate pictures of it or read full descriptions. For this is the service The New York Sun offers its readers—a service made possible only because for years The Sun has carried more advertising from more department stores than any other New York newspaper.

Isn't it natural to shop first where the finest selection of merchandise can be found? What is true of a store is equally true of a newspaper. Therefore, when The Sun became New York's greatest shopping center, The Sun's discriminating readers made it New York's most thoroughly shopped newspaper and, in consequence, a most resultful advertising medium for every kind of merchandise or service, sold nationally or locally, that appeals to an intelligent, monied market.

The Sun

New York's Most Thoroughly Shopped Newspaper

BEARS MAKE RAID UPON SECURITIES

Early Gains Wiped Out and Closing Tone Is Irregular

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Bears stole upon a loafing stock market from the rear today, and gave it a few sharp digs in the final transactions, enlivening an otherwise colorless session.

A fairly broad advance of a point or two achieved in the earlier trading was mostly lost, and several issues closed 1 to 4 points lower.

Trading was in extremely slim volume until the last few minutes, and the total transactions for the two-hour session aggregated only 600,000 shares, the lowest for Saturday since Aug. 2, when sales fell below 400,000 for the first time since 1926.

Conspicuous weak spots were Johns-Manville and McKeesport Tinplate, which dropped about 4 points. The latter has recently had a vigorous rise under aggressive pool sponsorship. Several usually inconspicuous specialties had intervals of strength, among them National Surety, Libbey Owens, and Transue & Williams, which closed about 2 higher.

Auburn closed 5 higher, after making an extreme gain of 12. Two-point gains in Eastman and Case, however, were virtually canceled. Shares closing off a point or so included Westinghouse Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, North American, and Missouri Pacific preferred. U. S. Steel was about unchanged.

The market ended a week of indecision with a curiously indecisive performance. For the last three sessions, the list has failed to make notable progress in either direction, and trading has slackened at times close to a standstill. During the hour from 10.30 to 11.30, only 200,000 shares were traded today.

A bright spot in the day's news was a firming of copper prices, coincident with publication of the March statistics, showing a further small reduction in stocks. Offerings of metal at 9¼c a pound disappeared, and custom smelters generally were asking 10c. The copper shares, however, were sluggish, although Kennecott firmed up a little.

Steel ingot production, as estimated for next week in the Youngstown area, shows the third successive weekly decline, although it is smaller this time, reducing output to 44 per cent of capacity, from 45 a week previously.

A better tone in the bond market was an encouraging development. Rails met good support, and recovered a little of the recent losses.

Foreign exchanges were irregularly lower, although changes were largely negligible. Sterling cables were 1-16 lower at $4.85 29-32. Dutch and German exchange, after averaging higher earlier in the week, reacted a little. The Brazilian millreis recovered further and the French franc firmed.

The bond market staged an irregular recovery today but the turnover was of the usual small half session dimensions. Many issues did not appear on the tape at all.

The upturn was most apparent among railroad obligations, where a few net gains were as high as one point. Recovery in this group was not surprising in view of the successive declines which this group has experienced. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960, Erie 5s of 1975, Missouri Pacific series F 5s, New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s of 1978, and Chicago & Northwestern 4½s of 1949 made varying gains.

Industrial bonds were generally firm to higher, but the turnover in a great many of them was limited. Armour 4½s of 1939 jumped more than one point, one of the best gains of the whole list. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s was one of the more active industrials at fractionally higher levels. American Smelting 5s, International Match 5s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s were quiet, but firm.

Pacific Gas 5s of 1942 scored a sharp gain, reaching 105 at one time, but most public utility obligations held close to Friday's closing levels. This group, however, was more active than the industrials.

Foreign bonds moved back and forth uncertainly. Such activity as occurred was confined pretty much to a few issues. Austrian 7s and Colombian 6s of October 1961 were active and higher. German Agricultural Bank 6s of 1960 were active and steady. German 5½s, Polish 7s and Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57 reflected moderate selling pressure.

United States Government bonds were dull, but steady.

GRAIN HAS FIRM TONE AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP)—Firmness characterized grain prices early today, owing to word that European bread stocks were decreasing, and that no exporting country was pressing to sell. Absence of rain in the spring wheat regions of the northwest tended also to uphold values.

Opening at ¼c off to ¼c up, wheat afterward held near to the initial range. Corn started at ⅜c decline to ¼c advance, and subsequently hardened.

Opening prices were: Wheat, May, old 83c, new 84@84⅛c; July, 62⅜@⅝c; September, 60¾@⅞c; December, 63⅛@⅜c. Corn, May, old 60¾@61c, new 61¾@62c; July, 62½@¾c; September, 60¾c; December, 53⅜@⅝c. Oats, May, old 30¼@⅜c, new 30½c; July, 31@31⅛c; September, 31c.

AUBURN AUTO NET DOUBLES

Report of Auburn Automobile Company and subsidiaries for the quarter ended Feb. 28, 1931, shows consolidated net profit of $202,409 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, minority interests and other deductions, equivalent to $1.06 a share on 191,292 no-par shares of common stock, compared with $96,623, or 55 cents a share on 173,385 shares, in quarter ended Feb. 28, 1930.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $3,870,000 increase; total net demand deposits (average) $100,907,000 decrease; time deposits (average) $6,129,000 decrease; clearings week ended today $5,798,965,151; clearings week ended April 4 $6,823,830,673.

COTTONSEED CRUSHINGS

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Cottonseed crushed in the eight-month period, Aug. 1 to March 31, was announced today by the Census Bureau to have totaled 4,407,486 tons, compared with 4,479,672 tons in the like period a year ago, and cottonseed on hand [illegible] tons, compared with 290,258 tons, compared with 290,022 tons.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 11	Apr. 10
14¼			Abitibi	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		
52	20	.6	Abitibi pf	100	39	39	39		
23½	15⅝	1.60	Adams Ex	100	19⅞	19½	19½		
3	1		Adv-Rumely	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
109¾	2¾	.35	Air Reduc	100	8½	8½	8½		
15¼	7	.40	Alaska Jun	800	93	91¾	93	93	
12¾	7¾		Alleghany	3400	14¼	13⅝	14	13¾	
80½	39¾	5½	Alleghany pf	400	84	83¼	84	84	
50	30½	3½	Allegh pf xl	100	42	42	42		
182¾	133¾	6	Allied Chem	100	41	41	41		
42¾	31⅜	5	Allis-Chal	3900	134½	132⅝	133⅜	134	
30	20	2	Am Brake	700	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31⅜	
			Am Brake pf	100	32½	32½	32½	32½	
129¾	106¼	4†	Am Can	10	122	122	122	122	
150½	145	7	Am Can pf	2500	122¾	121⅛	121½	121¾	
38¾	27	3	Am Car & F	300	151	151	151	150¼	
48¾	38½	2†	Am Chicle	200	30	30	30	30	
21¼	14¼	1.40	Am Colortype	100	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	47¾	
14½	8¼	1.60†	Am Com Alc	400	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15	
51¾	26¾		Am & FPw	400	8¾	8	⅜ 8¾		
8	1⅝		Am Hide	3300	40⅝	39½	39½	39¾	
31⅝	23¾	.3†	Am Ice	200	7	7	7		
26	17¾		Am Int Corp	100	29½	29½	29½	29½	
7	3½		Am Mach & Met	1500	18⅞	18½	18¾	18¼	
57¼	50	3†	Am News	200	51½	51½	51½	51¾	
39¾	16	7	Am Nat Gas pf	30	52½	51½	52½	51	
21½	15½	1	Am Radiat	240	16⅜	16	16	16⅞	
37¾	26½		Am Roll Mill	2100	17½	17	17¾	17¼	
102¾	83⅛	6	Am Smelt 2pf	8000	37⅜	36½	37	37	
58⅛	40½	4	Am Smelt	300	100	99⅞	99⅞	100⅛	
31¼	24⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	1700	46⅞	46¼	46¾	46⅛	
11½	5½		Am Solv pf	300	23	23	23	23	
60	42¾	5	Am Sugar	400	54	53½	53½	53½	
201¾	175¾	9	Am T&T	1500	189⅜	188¾	188¾	188¼	
80¾	53¾	3	Am Wat W	400	61½	60½	61½	60⅝	
39½	21		Am Wool pf	200	35½	35½	35¾	36	
8¾	4½		Am Zinc	300	5½	5⅜	5⅝		
43¼	29¾	1½	Anaconda	4500	33⅝	33	33⅜	33	
72	48½	7	Arch Dan	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12	
4½	2½		Armour D pf	500	49	48½	48⅝	49	
2⅞	1½		Arm Ill A	300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼	
47	16		Arm Ill B	600	18⅜	18	18⅛	18	
28⅞	11⅝	2†	Arm Ill pf	400	19¾	16	16	19¾	
29⅜	22	2½	Asso Apparl	2600	12½	11⅜	11⅜	12⅜	
203⅜	174½	10	Asso Dry G	700	25¾	24⅜	24⅝	24⅞	
53	46¾	5	Atchison	400	175	174½	174½	174	
23⅜	17¼	1†	Atl G&WI pf	400	46½	46¼	46¼		
54	42	4	Atl Refin	400	19¼	18⅝	19	18¾	
98½	97	6	Atlas Pwd	100	42	42	42		
286½	101½	4§	Atlas Pwd pf	10	97	97	97	97	
2⅜	1		Auburn Auto	6700	286½	278	278½	274	
6½	3		Auto Sales	100	1½	1½	1½		
			Aviation	600	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	

—B—

27⅞	20¾	1⅜	Baldwin	200	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	
104½	88	7	Baldwin pf	20	99	98	98	100	
87⅞	68⅛	5	Balt & O	800	70½	69¼	69¾	69	
66⅞	56½	3½	Bangor & A	100	57	57	57	57	
14½	10¼	1	Barnsdall A	1500	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
81	65	4	Beatrice	300	78	78	78	78	
5½	2½		Belding H	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3	
25½	16⅞	1	Bendix	500	21⅜	20½	21	21	
70⅝	45⅞	6	Beth Steel	4300	53	51⅞	52¼	51⅝	
29	24	1½	Blair Knox	100	25	25	25	25	
40¼	20¾	1½	Bohn Alumin	400	40¼	39¾	39¾	40	
3	1¾		Booth Fish	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
76½	67½	3†	Borden	1000	73⅜	73¼	73½	73½	
30¾	20¾		Borg Warner	400	25	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	
6¾	4		Bot M A pf	160	2¼	2¼	2¼		
22⅜	16½	1½†	Briggs	1400	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅞	
69¾	58	4	Bkyn Man T	200	67¾	67½	67½	68½	
35½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	34	34	34		
45⅞	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	29¾	29¾	29¾		
13	9	1	Budd Wheel	100	10	10	10		
32¼	21½	1½	Bulova Watch	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	30	
31	23¼	2½	Burroughs	500	27⅞	27¾	27¾	27⅞	
104	100½	7	Bush T deb	30	102⅜	102	102	102⅜	
113	109	7	Bush Big pf	10	111½	111½	111½		
2	1½		Butte Cop	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
20	12¾		Butterick	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
69¾	37⅝		Byers	500	48⅞	48½	48⅝	49	

—C—

53	35¼	2	Calif Pack	200	36	36	36	35¾	
1⅜	⅝		Callahan	100	⅝	⅝	⅝		
16⅝	11¾	1	Campbell	100	13	13	13	13⅜	
43⅜	36¾		Calu & Ariz	400	39½	39½	38¾	39	
40¼	29¾	3	Canada Dry	300	36¼	36¼	36¼	35⅝	
45⅜	37⅝	2½	Can Pac	1700	38⅝	38⅜	38½	38⅜	
23¼	12		Checker Cab	100	13¼	13¼	13¼		
46½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	200	44¾	43¾	43¾		
1⅞	¾		Chi & Alt pf	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	40⅞	
26⅜	19¼	1½	Chi Gt W pf	500	24⅝	24½	24½	24⅞	
8⅝	5¼		Chi M&SP	300	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	
13⅝	9½		Chi M&SP pf	800	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	
15¾	10⅜		Chi Pneu	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
65½	47½	7	Chi RI	700	51⅜	50⅝	51	51	
90	84	6	Chi RI 6%	200	89	89	89	89	
33¾	24	2.40	Childs	800	24½	23¼	24½	24	
25¾	15⅞	1	Chrysler	2500	22¼	22	22¼	22	
37⅜	34¼	3.60†	City Ice	100	35	35	35	35	
131½	81¾	6	Case Thresh	6500	98¼	95⅝	96½	96	
52½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	400	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¾	
13¾			Celotex ct	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞		
16	11		Celanese	300	12½	12½	12½		
24⅞	19½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	23	23	23	22	
70	59	7	Cent Rib pf	20	60	60	60		
50½	22½	1.50	Cerro de P	400	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	23	
4⅜	2⅝		City Stores	200	3	3	3	3⅛	
170	142¾	7	Coca Cola	200	155	154½	154½	155	
50½	46¼	2½	Col Palm	200	47	47	47	47	
17¾	9		Collins&A	300	12¾	12½	12½	12¾	
45⅜	33⅛	2†	Colum Gas	5000	38⅝	38¼	38½	38⅜	
109½	100⅝	6	Col Gas pf A	300	109½	109¾	109¾		
111⅜	73½	6	Col Carbon	2000	80	79¼	80	79	
80⅝	77¼	¾	Col Graph	4000	12⅜	11⅞	12	12	
23¼	18	2	Com Cred	200	18½	18½	18½	19½	
35⅞	34	3	Com Cred A	200	35	35	35	35	
102½	102	6½	Com I 6½%	100	102½	102½	102½		
8	2⅞		Com Inv war	100	5	5	5		
21½	15⅛	.1	Com Sol	1800	17	16¾	16¾	16¾	
12	8	.60	Commwlth So	7500	9¾	9½	9½	9½	
100⅝	91½	6	Commwlth So pf	300	99½	98⅝	98⅝	99⅝	
12¾	6⅝		Congoleum	1300	11⅜	11	11	11⅛	
18⅞	15¾	2	Con Film pf	200	17	16¾	17	16⅝	
109⅝	82½	2	Con Gas	9500	100¾	99¾	99¾	99⅝	
104⅜	101½	5	Con Gas pf	300	104¼	104	104	104	
15⅞	14¼	1	Con Laundries	100	16¾	16½	16¼		
42½	34	6	Con Ry C pf	200	36	35¾	36	35	
1¾	⅛		Con Textile	1400	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
30	17		Cont Bak A	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅝	
3⅜	2⅝		Cont Bak B	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
62¾	47	2½	Cont Can	1500	59½	59	59½	58⅞	
57⅞	41	2.40	Cont Ins	200	43¾	43½	43½	43¾	
4½	2⅞		Cont Motors	200	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝	
12	8¾		Cont Oil	1800	9¼	9	9	9⅛	
86⅜	76½	3†	Cont Shares	400	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
18	8¼		Corn Prod	1800	79	78½	78½	79	
19⅜	14⅝		Coty	100	12	12	12	11⅝	
34¾	31	2.70	Crex Carpet	400	19⅜	18¼	19⅜	19	
103¾	87	5	Crown Cork pf	200	33	33	33		
2⅝	1⅛		Crucible	100	49½	49½	49½	49½	
35	22		Cuba Cane Prod	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
100	89⅞	6	Cub Am S pf	120	31	29⅞	29⅞		
			Curtis Pub	200	90	90	90	90	
57⅛	28¾		Curtiss Wr	1000	4½	4⅜	4½	4½	

—D—

23	13½		Davison	100	15½	15½	15½	15¼	
157¼	131⅝	9	Del & Hud	100	132½	132½	132½	131⅝	
102	74	4	Del Lac&W	100	74	74	74	74½	
23	14⅞		Diamond M	400	19¼	19	19	19¼	
26	24⅜	1.50	Diamond M pf	200	26	25½	25½	25⅞	
13½	8¾	1	Dome Mines	400	11½	11¼	11¼	11½	
23½	14⅛	1.20	Dom Stores	100	22½	23½	23½		
107	83¼	4†	Dupont	3500	94¾	92¼	92½	93⅝	
123⅞	118¾	6	Dupont deb	100	123½	123½	123½		

—E—

185¾	143⅜	8	East Kodak	1200	161	159¼	159¼	159	
21⅞	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18¾	
69	35½		Ettingon pf	300	61	58	58	63	
74⅜	50⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	1800	64¼	63¼	63¼	63¾	
110	108	7	El Auto L pf	100	108½	108½	108½		
60¾	38¼	1	Elec P&L	4000	51⅝	50⅞	51⅜	50⅞	
98¼	86	6	El P&L 6 pf	100	97	97	97	96⅞	
1¼	1		Elk Horn	1	1	1	1		
6	3		Elk Horn pf	20	3	3	3		
35⅜	29½	2½	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	89½	89½	89½		
12¾	9		Equit Bldg	100	30	30	30	31	
			Eureka Vac	100	9½	9½	9½	9½	

—F—

92	87	6	Fed L&T pf	20	92	92	92		
30	22	2.40	Fed Mot Svc	500	26¾	26	26¾	25⅞	
97	85¼	6½	Filene pf	130	97	95	97		
65	41	2½	First Nat St	700	52¾	51¾	51¾	53	
⅞	⅞		Fisk Rubber	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
64½	41½	2	Foster & Wh	600	48¾	48	48	48½	
33½	22¼		Fourth Nat Inv	800	29½	28¾	28¾	29	
17½	4⅞		Foundation	300	10	9¾	10		
38¼	24¼	4	Fox A	7400	26	25½	26	26	
43¼	28½	3	Freeport Tx	700	35¾	34⅞	35	35⅜	

—G—

6⅜	3½		Gabriel A	100	6	6	6	5½	
60	49½	5	Gamewell	20	50	50	50	49½	
9⅞	4½		Gen Am Inv	200	6⅞	6⅞	6¾		
73⅛	57⅜	4	Gen Am Tk	200	67	67	67	67	
47	24¼	3	Gen Asphalt	800	68	67	67¼	67	
24½	22	2	Gen Making	3700	24½	23¾	23¾	23¾	
9½	8¼		Gen Bronze	100	7	7	7		
65	40¾		Gen Cable pf	110	41	40½	40½	42	
54¾	41¾	1.60	Gen Electric	5300	46⅞	46	46⅜	46	
55¾	47¾	3	Gen Foods	300	51¾	51¾	51¾	51½	
76¾	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	400	72¾	71¼	72¾	71	
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen G&E A	400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	
99¾	96	6	Gen Mills pf	200	99¾	99¾	99¾	99½	
48	25¼	2	Gen Motors	4700	44	43½	43⅝	43⅝	
103¼	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	600	101½	101½	101½	102	
23	14⅞	6a	Gen Pub Svc	200	17	17	17	17⅛	
31	19	2½	Gen Pr Ink	20	22	22	22	22	
15½	6¼		Gen O Ad	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¾	
84½	67	5	Gen Theater	1700	10⅝	9¾	9¾	10¼	
9½	5¼		Gen Realty	200	69½	69½	69½		
57⅝	40	3	Gen Refrac	600	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	
34⅞	21⅛		Gillette	1100	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞	46⅝	
75	62¾	5	Gillette pf	3200	33⅛	32¼	32½	33⅜	
7⅞	4½		Gimbel Br	300	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7¾	
16½	8⅝		Glidden	200	5¾	5¾	5¾		
9¾	4		Gobel (Adolf)	200	10⅜	10¾	10¾	10⅜	
42½	31¼	2½	Gold Dust	700	8¼	8	8¼	8⅛	
20⅞	15¼	4	Goodrich	2200	39¾	39½	39¾	39	
52⅜	38⅜	3	Goodyear	1100	45¼	44⅛	44⅝	44⅜	
13⅞	4⅞		Gotham Has	1800	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜	
22½	15⅛	2	Graham-P	200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
25½	19½	1†	Grand Silver	200	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	17	
18⅞	10¾		Grand Union	100	11⅜	11	11	11⅛	
44¾	36	3	Grand Un pf	300	16⅝	16½	16½	16¼	
36⅜	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	100	42½	42½	42½		
69¾	56	5	Grt Nor pf	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36⅛	
23½	19½	2†	Grt Nor Ore	600	60	60	60	60	
11⅞	7¾		Grt W Sug	400	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	23¼	
96½	85⅜	7	Grt W Sug pf	400	11	10⅝	11		
6¾	2⅞		Grisby Gru	110	91	90	90	90¼	
				600	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	

—H—

9¾	6⅞		Hahn Dpt St	200	8½	8½	8½		
94	89½	7	Hanna Ipf	200	92	92	92		
44¼	36½	2	Harbison	50	92	92	92		
10¾	6		Hartman A	200	37½	37	37	37½	
7⅝	3¾		Hartman B	100	9	9	9		
8	3½		Hayes Body	200	4½	4	4	4¼	
19⅞	11⅝	7	Herc P pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	
103¾	87	5	Hershey Ch	1000	117	117	117	117	
19⅛	13¾		Hollander	400	95¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	
104	81	6†	Homestake	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18	
68½	35¼		Houston Oil	100	95¼	95¼	95¼		
14¾	8¼		Houston Oil new	700	55½	54	54½	54⅞	
26	18¾	1	Hudson Mot	400	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
13½	7¾		Hupp Motors	700	19⅝	18¾	19¼	19¾	
				400	10¼	9¼	9⅝	10	

—I—

78	71¾	4	Ill Cen LL	50	75	75	75		
86	45	4	Ind Rayon	300	70	67½	67½	69¾	
182	158	4§	Ingersoll R	100	168	168	168	166	
71	59¾	4	Inland Steel	200	62	62	62		
34	24½		Interboro RT	700	29¼	29	29	27¾	
5¼	3		Int Agri	100	3	3	3		
179¾	145½	6†	Int Business	100	166	166	166		
12¾	9½	.50	Int Carriers	400	9¾	9½	9¾	10	
62½	41⅝	4	Int Cement	600	46	44¼	44	44	
14¾	8¾		Int Combus	400	3½	2½	2½	2½	
60½	48	2½	Int Harv	400	51¾	50¾	50¾	51¼	
73¼	55	4	Int Match pf	300	65⅝	65⅜	65½	65¾	
16⅞	11¾	3	Int M Mar	300	11½	11½	11½	11⅝	
12⅞	7¾		Int Nickel	1000	17¾	17½	17½	17½	
6⅜	3		Int Paper	600	6	5⅞	5⅞		
31⅝	23		Int Printing	100	26	26	26	25	
9¾	4½		Int Shoe	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	
10¼	6½		Shattuck	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝	
9¾	4½		Shell Union	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝	
23¾	14⅜		Shubert Th	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝	
15⅞	10⅛	1	Simmons	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	
39	29	7	Sinclair	1000	12⅝	12	12½	11⅝	
15⅝	8		Sloss Sh pf	70	33¼	33¼	33¼		
54½	45⅝	2	Snider pf	400	8	8	8	8⅛	
27¾	21¼		So Cal Ed rts	100	49	49	49	48⅞	
102½	90½	6	So Pacific	600	92¾	91½	92¼	92⅜	
117½	99⅝	2†	So PR Sug	1500	14½	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞	
112	96½	8	So Ry Sug pf	100	106	106	106		
83	72	5	So Ry pf	200	73	73	73		
36	34	2	Spalding	100	34	34	34		
33½	26¼	3	Spicer pf	100	29½	29½	29½		
17½	5¼		Spiegel May	100	29½	29½	29½		
109¾	101¼		Sta Gas 7%pf	100	107½	107½	107½		
20½	16¼	1.20	Sta Brands	2200	18¼	18	18	18¼	
88⅜	58	3.50	Sta Gas	1800	74½	74	74½	74½	
51¾	42¼	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	2100	44	44	44¼	44¼	
19	14⅜	2	Sta Oil Ken	200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½	
52½	42½	2	Sta Oil NJ	3200	43¾	43¼	43¼	43⅞	
26	21	1.60	Sta Oil NY	2300	22	21⅞	22	22	
34¼	21½	2†	Starrett Co	100	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞		
40	33	3	Ster cv pf	400	39¾	39¼	39¾		
21⅞	14

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade Trends Somewhat Mixed—Employment in Europe Rising

The upward path of world business appears to be broadening though the incline still is very gradual. Progress toward the higher level that will spell recovery is at times almost imperceptible, and at times is interrupted by declines, but the general trend seems definitely set in the right direction.

This week's developments offer little in the way of clarification of the situation. Gains in some lines have become more pronounced while other lines that have shown important advancement the last month or two now appear to be relinquishing their hold on the improving trend. This is true both in Europe and the United States.

Among the outstanding favorable factors in United States business are to be noted a substantial gain in automobile production for March, amounting to about 25 per cent over February output, and a sharp increase in construction work. In the last week building proposals rose to a total of $61,705,000, almost twice the value of such proposals in the previous week and more than $4,000,000 better than in the like period last year.

Output of electric power also made a good showing in the latest reported week. While the actual quantity of current produced was slightly less than in the previous week, indexes on power output, adjusted to account for seasonal variations, rose further.

Steel Operations Lower

Another recession in steel operations has brought them to 53 per cent of capacity. Last week the operating rate was 55 per cent, which compared with 57 per cent the week previous.

There is some division of opinion as to whether the peak of steel operations has been reached for the season. Prices show easiness on some products, in others increasing firmness.

The unfilled tonnage showing of the United States Steel Corporation was regarded as encouraging. The gain of 30,000-odd tons for the month in orders yet to be filled came where only a nominal change had been expected.

The latest figures on freight traffic show an unimportant decline from the previous week, this drop coming in the wake of a series of four weekly gains.

Retail trade has been behaving in a normal way, showing a tendency toward quietness after the Easter shopping period.

Bank clearings amounted to $8,205,002,000 in the week ended Thursday, compared with $9,941,779,000 in the preceding week, and $11,148,132,000 in the like period a year ago. There is here shown a decline of 17.4 per cent for the week, and a drop of 26.3 from the 1930 figure.

Financing by bonds this week was heavy. The total of $296,275,000 was the largest for any similar period since February, 1927.

Some Improvement in Europe

Employment figures from Great Britain and Germany furnish a bright spot in the European outlook. Employment in Germany has risen by nearly 5 per cent in the last fortnight, or by 224,000 workers. In Great Britain the increase has been 110,000 workers.

Confusing trends are evident in commodity markets. Iron and steel prices have shown further firmness. Wool and rayon prices continue strong. Hides are firm. Sugar has improved. On the other hand, cotton, rubber and nonferrous metal have been heavy, with tin down again to February levels.

First-quarter results, while not up to the expectations of optimists, were better than were predicted in some trade quarters. It is felt business has made some real progress in the months since the beginning of this year.

Leading Stock Markets

At New York this week prices of securities moved irregularly. Weakness of railroad issues was a feature. The week opened with values on the decline, but about midweek constructive influences were at work and the trend became irregular. Toward the end of the period those traders operating for an advance seemed to have a slight advantage over the bears. Brokers' loans decreased $53,000,000 for the week.

Following the four-day Easter holiday on the London Stock Exchange, business began quietly Tuesday. The tone of the market was somewhat uncertain, but improved as the week progressed. Oils showed up well in late dealings.

On the Paris Bourse stocks began the week under pressure. Marked improvement was shown later, however, and the upward trend continued to the end of the week.

Early price trends at Berlin were irregular, but a sharp upturn occurred Thursday, followed by an easier tone, but no important declines in later transactions.

DIVIDENDS

Hawaiian Pineapple declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable May 30 to stock of record May 15.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

New England Equity Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Devonshire Investing Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common capital stock, payable April 15 to stock of record April 9.

ARCTURUS RADIO TUBE

Arcturus Radio Tube Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net loss of $1-368,898 after depreciation, amortization of deferred charges and adjustment of inventories, etc., contrasted with net profit of $538,429, equal to 89 cents a share on 600,000 no-par shares of stock, in 1929.

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New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100	100
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	79	78½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	102	102
Amer Foreign Power 5s	83½	83
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100¼	100¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	27	26
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102¾	102¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106½
Amer T&T af 5s '60	108	108
Amer T&T 5s '65	108	108
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109½	109¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103¾	103¾
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	69¾	69¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	79	79
Armour & Co 4½s '39	81½	81
Armour & Co 5½s '43	68	68
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99	98½
Atch T&SF 4½s	112¾	112¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91	91
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	83	83
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101½	101½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	91½	91½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	101	101
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113½	113½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103½	103½
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	82½	82½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	99½	99½
Bklyn-Man Tr af 4s '68	102¼	102¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	109⅝	109⅝
By Products Coke 5½s	102	102
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	94	94
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100¼	100⅛
Can Na Ry 5s '70	106⅝	106⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s July	106½	106½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106⅝	106½
Can North sf 7s '40	112¼	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	88	88
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98⅜	98⅜
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104⅜	104⅛
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	87¾	87¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104½	104¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99½	99½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	35	35
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s '82	106	106
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	66½	66½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	90½	90½
Chicago M&StP 4½s	97	97
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	23¼	22¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	62¼	62¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s '87	79⅜	79⅜
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90½	90½
Childs Co 5s	82	82
Chile Copper 5s '47	93½	93
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95	95
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	111	111
Colonial Oil 6s '38	60	60
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100½	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98½	98½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	38	38
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106½	106½
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	106	106
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	85¾	85¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	10¼	10¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	41¾	41¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97½	97½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	107⅝	107⅝
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	103½	103½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104¼	104¼
Erie RR 5s '67	72¾	72¼
Erie RR gen lien	70⅝	70⅝
Erie RR gen '75s	72	72
Fla East Coast 5s '74	21	20⅝
eGn Baking Co 5½s	95¾	95½
Gen Investment 5s	91¼	91¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	104
Gen ePtroleum 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Theater Equip 6s	60½	59
Goodrich 6s '45	65¾	65⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	98⅞	98⅞
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91	91
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	96⅞	96⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	95⅞	95¼
Great Northern 5½s '52	109	109
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅞	110½
Houston Oil 5½s	92½	92½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	61½	61½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	105⅞	105⅞
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	77⅞	77⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107	107
Ill Central 4s '53	83	83
Ind Limestone 6s '46	53	53
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94⅞	94⅞
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	93½	93½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	93	3
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	75	74⅞
Inter Rap Tran 5s stn '66	74⅞	74⅞
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	94½	94¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95½	95
Int & G Nor 1st 5s '52	84	84
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	93⅝	93⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s	87½	87½
Iron City Pt S & Mem 4s '36	96	96
Kan City Pow &G Lt 4½s '52	103⅞	103⅝
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	77	77
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	74¾	74¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '29	97⅜	97⅜
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	93½	93½
L'Antare 6s '54	65	64
Louis Arkansas 5s	61⅜	61
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	57	57
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	97	97
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	98	98
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	100	100
Metro Edison 4½s	102	101⅞
Metro Water 5½s	99	96
Mid El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '57	103½	103½
Mid El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100⅞	100⅞
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	91	91
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	100	100
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	75	75
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	90½	90½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	89½	89½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	88¾	88¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	85⅛	85⅛
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105	104⅝
Mutual Fuel 5s	108¼	108¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	102
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92⅝	92⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103⅝	103½
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	98½	98½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	84½	84½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	69	69
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105	105
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116½	116½
NY & N Jersey 5s '33	101½	101½
NY Sus & W rfg 6s '37	78½	78½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	83½	83½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅞	103⅞
Nor Am Co 5s	98⅞	98⅞
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	92¾	92¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	111¾	111¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104	103¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	98	98
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	105	105
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	62½	62¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	85¼	85¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	86½	86½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	65½	65½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99	99
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	98	98
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95	95
Penn Railroad 4½s E '77	96¼	95¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	100½	100
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104½	104
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109¾	109¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	101	100⅞
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	94	93½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	74½	74
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	101½	101½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '67	95¼	95
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	78⅝	78½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	76¾	76½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105¼	105¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	103	103
Port Gen Elec 4½s '35	90¾	90¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	65	65
Pub Ser E&G 4s '65 wi	95	95
Pure Oil 5½s '37	90½	90
Pure Oil 5½s '40	85	85
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	93¾	93½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	54¼	53¾
Republic Iron & Stl rfg 5½s '53	94½	94½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	84¾	84¾
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	100	100
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99⅞	99⅞
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	50⅜	50⅜
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	73½	73½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	66	64⅝
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	87½	87½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108½	108½
Seabd AL adj 5s ct '49	10¾	10¾
Seabd AL con 6s '45 ct	11	10¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	7	6¾
Shell Union 5s '47	72¼	72¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	74¼	74¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	80¼	80¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98½	98
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	80¼	80
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	102⅞
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105½	105½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	81	80¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	80½	80½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	95½	95
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	99	99
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	106½	106¼
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	95	95
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98¾	98½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107⅜	107¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	97⅞	97⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51	49
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31½	31¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4s '68	92½	92½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100½	100⅜
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	111⅜	111⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	72¾	72½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	79¾	79¾
Virginia Iron C&C 5s '49	85	85
Wabash RR 3½s Om div '41	87½	87½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	66	66
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	101½	101½
Walworth 6s '45	73½	73½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	53½	53¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	55	54¾
Western Electric 5s '44	105¾	105¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	91	91
Western Pacific 5s A '46	87½	87½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102¼	102¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	101¼	101

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	April 11	April 10
3½s '47	101.24	101.24	101.24	101.22
1st 4¼s '47	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.21
1st 4¼s reg	103.25	103.25	103.25	102.18
4th 4¼s '38	103.28	103.27	103.27	103.28
US 3⅜s '43 March	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.13

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 103.8 as 103 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	65½	65¼
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	99⅝	99⅝
Antioquia 7s B '45	58	57
Antioquia 7s D '45	58	58
Antwerp 5s '58	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45	87¾	87¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	89¾	89¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	95¾	95⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	94¼	93½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¼	95½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	95½	95½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98¼	95½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96½	95½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	95½	95½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	95½	95¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	95½	95½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	95¼	95¼
Australia 5s '55	88	87¾
Australia 5s '57	96⅝	95¼
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	95½	95½
Batavia Pet 4½s '42	95¼	95¼
Belgium (King) 6s '35	104¾	104
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114⅝	114⅝
Berlin Elec 6s '55	90	90
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100½	100½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	59¾	59¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	57½	57½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	58	57
Brazil (US) 7½s 52	101	101
Brazil (US) 8s '41	74	74
Brazil (US) 8s	40	40
Bremen 7s '35	99½	99½
Brisbane 5s '57	60	60
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76½	76½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	77	77
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	79½	79½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102½	102½
Canada 4s	94¾	94¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	79¼	79¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	83½	83½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	82¾	82¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	83½	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	79⅛	79
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	81	81
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	80¼	78½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	79½	79½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	94	94
Chilean Loan 7s '60	79½	79½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	87⅛	87⅛
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	67	65⅛
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	70	70
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	70½	69¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	70	69¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100½	100½
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	99	99
Cordoba (City) 7s '27	85	85
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	76	76
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97¼	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	73	73
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	65⅛	65⅛
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	109⅜	109⅜
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96¾	96¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅝	101⅝
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	94¾	94¾
Duke Price Power 8s '66	105¾	105¾
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53	101¾	101¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	94½	94½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98⅛	98⅛
French (Rep) 7s 49	118	118
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	94⅜	94½
German 7s '49	105½	105
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89⅜	89
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	83½	83
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83⅜	83⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94	91⅞
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	82½	82½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	88½	88½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	89⅝	89⅝
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	97½	97½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	83⅜	83¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	96	96
Helsingfors 6½s '60	89	89
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	91	91
Hungary Mun 7s '46	86¼	86¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '43	92	92
Irish Free State 5s '60	103¼	103¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95½	95½
Italy (King) 7s '51	100⅝	100⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s 50	95	95
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96¼	96
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅝	105¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	83	83
Krehger & Toll 8s '59	94½	94¼
Lombard Ed 7s '52 xw	93	93
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105	105
Medellin 6s '54	54	54
Meridionale El 7s '57	99⅞	99⅞
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	76½	76½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89⅝	89⅝
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	51	50
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	51	50
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	99	99
New South Wales 5s '58	59	59
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106¼	106¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	86	86
Norway (King) 5s '63	101	100½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¾	102½
Norway (King) 6s '43	104⅜	104⅜
Norway (King) 6s '53	103⅛	103⅛
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	92	92
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	93	94⅞
Oslo O&G 7s '53	97½	97½
Para-Lyons-Med 6s '58	101¼	101¼
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	44⅜	44⅜
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	53	50
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	81½	81
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	79¼	79
Poland (Gov) 6s '47	81¼	81
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	87½	87½
Prague 8s	98	98
Prussia 6s '52	97	97
Queensland (State) 7s '41	93½	93½
Rhine Main 7s '50	80	80
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	85¾	85¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '54 ww	85¾	85¾
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	40	40
Rio De Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	67½	67½
Rio De Janeiro (City) 8s '46	71	70½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	40	39½
RioG do Sul (State) 8s '46	70½	70½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	83½	83½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	100	100
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	91	91
Rumania 7s '59	78¾	78¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	79	79
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	82	81½
Saxon State 6½s	87¼	87¼
Serbs Cro &Slov 7s '62	96	96
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92	92
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	92¾	92¾
Siemens 6½s '51	100½	100½
Siemens 7s '35	102½	102½
Sydney 5½s '55	58	58
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	104¾	104⅝
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100⅜	100⅞
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	82½	82½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	94¾	94¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	88½	88½
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	63¼	63¼
Trondhjem 5½s '57	99	99
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101	101
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	106⅛
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	101	101
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	82½	82¾
UniStl W 6½s A '51	82½	83½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	83½	83
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	103⅞	103¼
Ufuguay (Rep) 6s '60	86⅝	86⅝
Vienna 6s '52	88½	88¼
Venis 7s	99¾	99¾
Warsaw 7s '58	64½	64
Westphalia El 6s '53	79	78¾
Wurttemberg 7s '56	93	93
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	100½	100½

MARKET OPINIONS

Gurnett & Co., Boston: Until greater confidence is noted in business sentiment we advise a short-swing trading policy in security commitments.

Josephthal & Co., New York: Undoubtedly, the present is a period to try the patience of investors and speculators alike but if one buys on the basis of inherent value, we think that there are many opportunities in the stock market at this time and that those willing to exercise a reasonable amount of patience will obtain the profits which one always receives from buying on value rather than market action.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: Having withstood so much bad news comparatively well, we are rather of the opinion that a rally may be in the making. We would, however, suggest considerable discretion in the selection of individual issues for the present.

Colwell & Co., Boston: We do not believe that stocks should be sold. Any number of low-priced issues offer considerable speculative appeal and should be purchased by one seeking this type security. We favor making commitments in sound issues and believe that purchases made at present levels will return the holder a good profit in the not too distant future.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: During the next few weeks many quarterly reports will be issued. The majority of these will undoubtedly make a very poor showing. It is too much to expect that the market can make much headway until these are out of the way.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: We think that the chances are good for a lot of covering during the next 10 days, a good deal of which may be accomplished only with considerable difficulty and result in some substantial price gains.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Although surface indications all point to lower prices, we believe that carefully selected common stocks are cheap for the long pull.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: While a major upward movement is not justified, the strong technical position of the market should provide the basis for a substantial rally.

H. Hentz & Co., New York: We are in an accumulation range in stocks and all reactions should be used for a long position.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: We still feel that many issues will sell lower before a sustained rise can take place.

GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION

The net profit of the General Foods Corporation during the first quarter approximated $8,300,000, or slightly better than $1 a share on the outstanding 5,267,407 shares of common. This compares with $5,900,764, or $1.13 a share on 5,262,851 shares in the initial three months of 1930.

COLLINS & AIKMAN

Collins & Aikman Corporation for the year ended Feb. 28 reported net profit of $323,152, compared with $1,829,406 in the previous year.

Whatever your banking requirements, one of the following departments can serve you well

COMMERCIAL *Business Accounts Personal Accounts*
FOREIGN
TRAVEL
SAVINGS
FINANCIAL AGENCY
TRANSFER AND REGISTRY
TRUST
SAFE DEPOSIT
INVESTMENT SERVICE
(Webster and Atlas Corporation)

We Offer You Freedom

THE clerical details incident to the handling of personal funds rob many people of their leisure. If you are one of these, we can give you back your freedom. Our Financial Agency Department will assume responsibility for the collection of coupons, called bonds, dividends, or rents (not for the *management* of your funds), and also for the prompt payment of insurance premiums, tax bills, or mortgage interest if you so desire. The cost of this service is most moderate.

A booklet "We Offer You Freedom" may be had on request.

WEBSTER AND ATLAS
NATIONAL BANK
OF BOSTON
199 WASHINGTON STREET (AT STATE STREET)

Good Copper Demand Brings Rise in Price

A BETTER demand and improved statistical position for copper resulted in an advance of ¼ of a cent a pound today. The metal is now at 10 cents a pound in the domestic market and at 10.30 cents for export.

The rise was expected in copper trade circles where it was known that the supply of cheaper metal was near the vanishing point.

March shipments increased more than 11,000 tons over those of February, latest reports show.

FALL RIVER COTTON DEMAND IS QUIETER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 11—Although production in local textile mills is running higher now than at any time in the last six months, the rush of orders which prevailed the last three weeks was missing this week. The mills are well booked on contracts for the next two months, but have obtained only a moderate amount of additional business this week.

Light to moderate trading has been done in marquisettes, lawns, ponges, some of the wider sateens and in wide and narrow odds of sprinkloth construction. The 36-inch goods have sold in a fair way on nearly all styles.

The largest single shipment of cotton to this port arrived yesterday when a 9,000-bale cargo of staple cotton was docked from Houston, Texas. The cotton was consigned to a local broker for distribution to local and New Bedford mills.

Today's cloth prices in the local market are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 6c; 39-in., 56x44s, 5c; 77-in., 64x60s, 4½c; 27-in., 56x52s, 3½c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2½c.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2¼@2½
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2	1½@2
Four to six months	2 @2½	2 @2½

	Today	Previous Last
Bar silver in New York	28¾c	28¼c
Bar silver in London	13d	12 1/16d
Bar gold in London	84s 10½d	84s 10½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅝@1½
60 days	1⅝@1½
90 days	1⅝@1½
4 months	1¾@1⅝
5 month	1¾@1⅝
6 months	1⅞@1¾

Leading Central Bank Rate.

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	8
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand

Brooklyn Union Gas Company Shows Stable Earning Power

Average Net Profit in Recent Years in Excess of $7 a Share—Cut in Operating Ratio Reveals Rise in Efficiency—Good Dividend Record

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 108 in the Series

Companies distributing gas, natural or manufactured, are dealing in a commodity whose use is tending constantly to increase.

Gas for lighting is disappearing but it is probably the premier fuel for cooking, and is rapidly gaining hold in the field of industry for the production of steam power, while its use in domestic heating seems on the verge of a big expansion.

Prominent among utilities in this field is Brooklyn Union Gas Company which supplies manufactured gas to the greater part of Brooklyn, N. Y., and to two of the five wards in the Borough of Queens, New York City.

Operating under a perpetual charter and serving a population estimated at more than 2,800,000 in a steadily growing territory the company faces a future, which, judged by the progress made in the 35 years of its history, should be considered assured.

Owning seven big gas manufacturing plants having a daily capacity of 140,000,000 cubic feet, serving more than 700,000 customers, and showing assets on the latest balance sheet of some $121,000,000, Brooklyn Union Gas ranks as one of the largest manufactured gas enterprises in the world, with a record of earning power gradually seeking a higher level.

Plans for Expanded Market

The territory served by the company has shown consistent growth in the last 20 years, sales doubling in that period due in large part to the big increase in the population of Brooklyn, though gains recently have been more manifest in the Queens section. Sales have shown a tendency to flatten out in recent years, as indicated by the following table:

	Cubic Feet
1925	20,391,676
1926	21,487,114
1927	22,086,161
1928	22,406,166
1929	22,447,578
1930	22,310,631

That the company is confident of greater distribution in coming years is seen in the erection at a cost of $16,000,000 of a huge coke oven plant at Greenpoint by the Koppers Company of Pittsburgh, the 90 coke ovens having a daily gas capacity of 20,000,000 cubic feet. Following completion, the company proposed to sell the plant to the Koppers people under an agreement whereby the gas produced would be sold to the Brooklyn Union Gas at favorable rates, but the State Public Service Commission disapproved.

Subsequently the gas company sold $18,000,000 debentures to reimburse it for the cost of the coke plant, to reduce current bank loans and to use for other expansion work.

Last year the company spent about $3,000,000 for general development, reconstruction and relocation of mains and services due to construction of new subways and extension of large sewers.

Expansion of the company's business is constantly being fostered by a corps of experts who seek to promote the use of gas by Brooklyn and Queens industries, and who are available in the solution of fuel problems.

The use of gas for house heating is growing, sales of gas appliances last year totaling $2,176,063, a 12 per cent increase over the previous year. As gas heating can be made economical if houses are built to insure the greatest retention of heat, the company is endeavoring to have builders use insulation in construction of new homes.

Good Results in 1930

Another field which promises increased outlet for gas is in the use of the gas refrigerator. President James H. Jourdan, in his annual report for 1930, stated that the popularity of the gas refrigerator was increasing and that over 12,000 such units were in service in the company's territory.

The company did well in 1930 considering the adverse business conditions. Net income after all charges including depreciation was $5,354,732, equal to $7.23 a share on 740,186 shares. This compares with net in 1929 of $5,553,268 or $7.54 a share on 736,718 capital shares. Earnings in 1928 were $8.09 a share, in 1927 $7.65 and in 1926 $7.83 a share on outstanding stock. Thus in the last five years average per share earnings have been $7.67, indicating the stability of the company's operations.

In 1929 the company effected a big reduction in operating costs, bringing its operating ratio down to 65.4 per cent, the lowest in its history. Last year due to heavier maintenance charges and an extra charge to pension reserves, expenses were increased by about $266,000 so that the operating ratio increased slightly to 67 per cent, but even that figure is a most satisfactory ratio, and compares with an operating ratio of 73.9 per cent in 1928, and with 89.42 per cent in 1925.

Maintenance took 8 per cent of gross earnings last year compared with 7.2 per cent in 1929 and 6.3 per cent in 1928, while depreciation reserve held at about the same rate as in previous years, or 2.6 per cent of gross.

Growth in Net Income

The growth in net income in recent years reflects chiefly lower operating costs as indicated by the following table, showing that on gross only 9 per cent larger than in 1923, the company in 1930 showed an increase of 52 per cent in net income:

	Oper rev.	Oper. ratio	Net inc.	Earned a share	Surplus
1923	$23,541,001	82.5	$3,515,537	$9.76	$2,075,537
1924	22,248,300	87.3	3,442,651	7.13	1,928,888
1925	20,946,821	89.4	3,305,285	6.31	1,220,980
1926	27,350,375	76.4	3,996,011	7.83	1,958,831
1927	25,688,348	75.1	3,911,558	7.65	1,485,776
1928	25,899,184	73.9	4,134,726	8.09	1,579,146
1929	25,920,991	65.4	5,553,268	7.54	1,942,076
1930	25,698,195	67.0	5,354,732	7.23	1,571,823

The company has a well-balanced capital structure, with bonded debt and stock almost equal, and the former amounting to only 35 per cent of fixed capital. Debt of $39,366,000 is mostly at the low rate of 5 per cent. Stock consists of 740,186 shares no par, there having been a two-for-one split in 1924.

The dividend record is good, the post-war suspension in 1920 and 1921 having been subsequently adjusted through an extra payment of $7 in 1928. Except for one year, then, the panic of 1907, stockholders have received disbursements ever since the formation of the company. The rate on the split stock was inaugurated at $4 annually in 1924, raised to $5 in 1927, and continued to date.

The stock is closely held, Koppers interests being understood to hold 23½ per cent. There have been frequent rumors of a merger with Consolidated Gas of New York, a possible development altogether logical. The stock has sold this year at 129⅜, with a low of 103.

At current prices of around 113, it sells for about 16 times 1930 earnings and yields around 4.4 per cent.

NASH MOTOR EARNINGS

Nash Motors Company reports for the quarter ended Feb. 28, 1931, net income of $1,099,194 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to 40 cents a share on 2,730,000 no-par shares of capital stock, compared with $1,782,512, or 65 cents a share, in corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal year. Balance sheet as of Feb. 28, last, shows cash and government securities of $35,747,387.

TRUAX, TRAER COAL

Directors of Truax Traer Coal Co. have omitted the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on common stock due at this time. The management said that for the fiscal year ended April 30 per share earnings on the common stock will be approximately $1.60 a share.

GREAT SERVICE PREDICTED FOR COLLEGE WOMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

United States and has continued in unbroken existence.

The first study groups, Dr. Wooley said, were held in 1884. At the second meeting, in 1882, graduate study for women was a major topic; and out of the printed list of members in 1884, 356 in number, 26 held a master's degree and 4 the degree of Ph.D.

Fellowship to Women

The first institution to offer a graduate fellowship to women was Cornell University, in 1884. The first Committee on Fellowships was appointed at an Association of Collegiate Alumnæ meeting in 1888, following a report on a possible endowment of a European fellowship by Christine Ladd Franklin, long associated with Columbia University. In 1889 the Western Association had established an American fellowship. In 1890 the first European fellowship was awarded to a young graduate of Boston University, Louise Holman Richardson, now Mrs. Everett O. Fisk of Boston.

The appointment of an educational secretary in 1922 meant a broadening and deepening of the work, Dr. Woolley said.

The Committee on International Relations was appointed in 1918, at the critical time for education of the entrance by the United States into the World War.

Dr. Woolley went on to single out some among a great number of significant occurrences of the last 10 or 15 years. For instance, the gradual increase in the exchange of students; the affiliation of the association with Reid Hall, which Mrs. Whitelaw Reid turned over in 1927 to a group of American university women as incorporators. The international character of the association's national clubhouse in Washington; the hundreds of study groups organized to study international subjects; the raising and the award of international fellowships.

In summing up these factors which make so much of the present strength of the association Dr. Woolley said they seemed to her only a segment of its potentiality for the future; and she believed subsequent reports by division and department workers would reveal the immense possibilities lying ready at the hand of the branches.

Dr. Reinhardt's Report

The report of Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College in California, dealt at length and in most informative fashion, with the developments in the International Relations study programs during the past two years, the consolidation of some older courses, the addition of new courses and specific "jobs" set by the committee for itself in enriching its own experience and making itself of wide helpfulness.

Among other points discussed by Dr. Reinhardt were the projects instituted to promote the education of children in matters pertaining to world peace.

"The most important single step in this work," she said, "was the decision to coördinate the educational and international departments of the association more closely through an intensive study of the problem of education for peace. Group discussion material was prepared to cover the topic, "The Educational Approach to International Problems," and members present had, many of them, taken part in discussions based on this material during the convention in Boston. The international relations office, Dr. Reinhardt said, is now in a position to assist members and branches in their searches for authoritative guidance to extended study on the subject.

In the section devoted to legislative work, Dr. Reinhardt reported that the most active international item on the program of the association had been the proposal for accession of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice. This association, she said, had joined with others in the national world court committee in passing resolutions, writing letters and circulating petitions in an effort to have the protocols ratified by the Senate.

Admission to Oxford

In 1930, Dr. Reinhardt continued, the Committee on Selections for Oxford considered the applications of 17 American women for admission to Oxford as senior students. Eight of these students were recommended, and six were accepted by the women's colleges at Oxford. In 1931, nine women applied and six were accepted. The committee, Dr. Reinhardt said, took great satisfaction in the appreciable improvement in the quality of the applicants and hopes to see the establishment of scholarships for American women at Oxford, since frequently the most capable students who apply are finally unable to take advantage of the opportunity to study there because of financial limitations.

Preparations are under way for a vacation course for American women at Oxford in the summer of 1932.

Dr. Katherine McHale of the headquarters staff reported on the work of her office, emphasizing the particular research done in 315 liberal arts colleges to learn precisely what educational experiments have been undertaken and how the changes that have developed through them are working.

Dr. McHale said the colleges had cooperated in a remarkable fashion with the efforts of the association. To a question concerning the reason so much stress is laid on liberal arts colleges, Dr. McHale replied that the major proportion of membership in the association was so directly allied with liberal arts colleges, that the committee felt it should undertake the research in order to have ample material with which to answer the constant stream of questions pertaining to the whole field of liberal arts education.

About 130 outstanding changes and experiments have been assembled and surveyed by the association. Among them are such items as the Harvard Housing Plan, the Freshman Year Plan at Yale, the Honors Courses at Swathmore and similar projects.

The rest of the afternoon was given over to sectional business meetings and all official meetings will have been terminated by nightfall. Many delegates are remaining for two or three days to visit the many colleges and schools in and around Boston and, in some cases, to catch a first glimpse of the rocky New England coast line.

Canada Drink Bill Is $200,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—That expenditures for liquor in Canada are still $200,000,000 annually including illegal sales, is the opinion of the Rev. Dr. A. J. Irwin, acting secretary of the Canadian Temperance Federation. "The magnitude of the liquor trade, with its grip upon our people, and its rivalry of other trades, scarcely needs comment."

The reports of liquor boards and commissions have been presented to their various legislatures, and it is now possible to compute the expenditure for liquor in Canada for the periods covered. "Some provinces close their liquor year in the spring, others in the fall. The former will parallel only about six months of depression, the latter practically a full year," states Dr. Irwin.

He points out that for Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia the retail value of the beer sales by licensees is estimated on a conservative basis and added, while the cost of permits is included with the following results:

Nova Scotia (sales for 43 days only), $621,587.

New Brunswick (an increase), $4,309,734.

Quebec (an increase), $75,700,550.

Manitoba (an increase), $10,632,392.

Ontario (a decrease), $54,945,832.

Saskatchewan (a decrease), $12,380,672.

Alberta (a decrease), $14,997,225.

British Columbia (an increase), $19,532,692.

Showing a total of $193,620,674.

Dr. Irwin stresses the fact that in 1930 Canadian imports fell off 22.4 per cent, domestic exports were less by 25.1 per cent, railway earnings were down $80,000,000, and bank debits usually regarded as a fair index of general trade, decreased by over $9,000,000. Yet Canada's liquor bill is still approximately $200,000,000.

Canada Starts Huge Publicity Campaign

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—"Forward With Canada" is the object and slogan of the greatest advertising and publicity campaign ever attempted in Canada by the great national business institutions of the Dominion, commencing April 15.

In announcing the scheme, J. Allan Ross stated: "The object of this tremendously powerful movement is to give every citizen an opportunity to prove his confidence in tomorrow by buying today. In this campaign to give impetus to Canadian industry and agriculture, publicity unprecedented in extent will be used. Newspapers, radio, billboards being utilized."

Speaking of Canada's position in relation to the rest of the world, Mr. Ross, in addressing the Sales Managers' Association, said: "By every measure we put to Canada in our relation to other countries, we must adopt industrial, and, as far as possible, agricultural self-containment. As each year comes there will be created a surplus of manufactured goods in England, Germany, Italy, France, Czechoslovakia, Japan, and the United States. It is imperative that we become self-contained. We must make and use our own goods. To temporize is to fail in our heritage to build Canada into a stronger nation year by year. By working hard, being patient and persevering, by smiling our way through, we will forge ahead. When business is good we are all boosters. He is a real citizen who can retain that viewpoint when business is not so good."

MANCHESTER GIRLS ENTER SOCIAL WORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Large numbers of girls coming from universities and high schools are now going into voluntary social service work, it was stated at the annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Council of Social Service held here March 18. The council helps to coördinate the activities of 75 bodies affiliated with it.

Two aspects of voluntary social work which are arousing interest in Manchester at present are a new scheme of loans for working people and detailed investigations into housing and living conditions in various parts of this densely populated area. The district provident and charity organization lends sums up to £25 (roughly $125) free of interest to approved borrowers who can get friends in their own social rank to be guarantors for the loans.

Granddaughter of Last Shogun Eases Tradition for Americans

(Continued from Page 1)

of pearls. Her hair, which showed under the edge of her hat, was parted in the center.

Maintain Strict Privacy

The Princess smiled as she stepped onto the upper deck of the Macom and shot friendly glances at the crowd of newspaper people just below. A second series of photographs having been snapped, she and the Prince started down the steps to the lower deck, and the press, instead of advancing as usual, fell back while the Prince and Princess were escorted to the pilot house.

It was when the tug was just nosing into Pier A that the Princess graciously made the decision that gave three American newspaper women the distinction of being the first press representatives in history to interview a Japanese Princess. She had been in deep consultation with Commander Takeo Yamagata, master of ceremonies, for several minutes.

The Princess smiled a slow, impersonal smile as she faced the three reporters. Such a very personable young woman is she that it would have been the easiest thing in the world to plunge into an interesting conversation with her about how much she is enjoying her first trip outside the borders of her own country and whether she prefers to ride in an automobile or in the quaint and comfortable jinriksha which even members of the Japanese royal family still use on occasion. But the weight of that old Japanese tradition and Commander Yamagata's warning glance were deterrents.

The questions were simple, and, although the Princess speaks excellent English, the Commander translated them to her quickly in Japanese. Her replies were also in that language.

She was fond of music, she said—very fond of it. As to literature—she gave a bright glance and spoke earnestly to the Commander. He turned to translate her reply and his eyes glistened.

"Her Imperial Highness is widely read," he said. "She wants to know a great deal and she means to read much on many, many subjects."

Another question was on its way, but the Commander raised his hand.

"I think it is enough," he said.

The Princess smiled again that slow, elusive smile; the reporters expressed their deep appreciation of her Imperial Highness's courtesy to them—studiously addressing their remarks to the Commander—and the interview was over.

Likes All Sports

She is a keen sportswoman, plays an excellent game of tennis and enjoyed a game of miniature golf every day on board the Aquitania during the Atlantic crossing. She is also fond of ping-pong, dances, but does not care for it especially, and particularly enjoys skiing. She does not care for swimming, although she knows how to swim, and does not smoke.

The Princess, who is just about 20 years of age, graduated from the Peeress's School in Tokyo in March, 1929. The Peeress's School is in the Aoyama section of Tokyo, where many of the members of the royal family have their estates. There she studied art, languages, music and other subjects included in the usual finishing school curriculum. She plays the piano, sings, speaks English and French.

Her interest in art and education is shown by a glance at her itinerary in this country. It provides for visits to Harvard and Columbia Universities and Wellesley College and to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and other similar institutions.

Like other Japanese princesses, she is interested in the social welfare of her subjects, although during the brief period since she left school she has not had time to take up social work actively yet.

Fond of Flowers

The Princess has worn European costume entirely since she left Japan, except on two occasions, when she appeared in the Japanese native costume. One of these occasions was at the special invitation of the King of Denmark when she and the Prince visited Prince and Princess Axel of Denmark.

In Japan, however, at her home in the beautiful old Shirogane Palace in Tokyo, she frequently dresses in gay kimonos which contrast pleasingly with the rich dark color of the large old wooden dwelling and the deep green of the pine trees which form one of the chief features of its grounds.

Unlike Occidental women, Princess Takamatsu does not care for animal pets. She likes flowers, however, and gardens. Her own name, Kikuko, is the Japanese word for chrysanthemum, and many chrysanthemums grow in the gardens that surround the old Shirogane Palace. The palace is a low, square building of about 45 rooms, at least two centuries old. It is surrounded by about 75 acres of property landscaped after the typical Japanese style, to emphasize the natural ruggedness of the scenery.

Princess Takamatsu is a daughter of the late Prince Keikiu Tokugawa. Her grandfather was the late Prince Keiki Tokugawa, the last of the Shoguns, who from 1603 to 1868 were the de facto ruling power in Japan.

Brother of Japanese Emperor, Fond of Art, Is to Visit Museums

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 11—A roar of welcome and a cyclone of ticker tape greeted a prince of Japan and his bride of a year as they sped up Broadway yesterday afternoon on their way from the Aquitania, of the Cunard Line, to the Hotel Plaza.

Nobuhito Takamatsu, third son of the late Emperor Taisho and younger brother of Hirohito, the present Emperor, dominated his own arrival in the United States. There was no handshaking with the celebrities who went down the bay to meet him. There was only a brief indirect interview with newspaper reporters aboard the Aquitania and there was very little posing for photographers.

The Princess Kikuko, granddaughter of the last Tokugawa Shogun, held herself even more aloof.

The Prince and Princess were met at Quarantine by a large delegation of representatives of the State Department, army and navy, and by distinguished private citizens of the Mayor's welcoming committee. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who was to head the New York City delegation, was unable to be present, so Henry W. Taft, assisted by Thomas W. Lamont, assumed the chairmanship of the welcoming party.

Replies Through Consul

They were taken to the imperial suite on A deck, where they filed one by one before the representative of Japan's ruling house, and each bowed slightly. When the welcoming ceremony was over, Prince Takamatsu consented to be indirectly interviewed.

The Prince is a slight, slim young man. He understands English perfectly, so that the questions asked him by reporters did not have to be translated into Japanese, but he replied through Mr. Horiuouchi. It was the first interview he ever gave to the press.

He first explained to the reporters that he had just come from England, where he conveyed to King George the Japanese Emperor's message of acknowledgment of the Duke of Gloucester's Garter Mission to Japan in 1929, and that he also visited Spain, where he had conferred upon King Alfonso, in behalf of his brother, the Emperor, the Collar of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum.

In answer to further questions, he said that his visit to America was entirely unofficial.

"I particularly want to see something of the American people," he added. "I am going to Boston to see the art museum there, and I will visit the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, as I am particularly interested in art."

He said he was not particularly interested in sports, or in games. "Yes," he knew how to play chess, he said, and laughed heartily at the question, "but I do not enjoy it very much."

The Prince said he was very fond of reading—just books in general—not any kind of books in particular.

Not Surprised at Europe

Nor was he surprised at the things he saw in Europe. He had been prepared for them, for, being a sailor, he made a trip around the world on board the cruiser Asama seven years ago. His greatest interest was the Japanese Navy, he said.

On the way down the bay, the Macom stopped in front of Governor's Island, while the guns of Fort Jay boomed 21 times—the salute given to presidents and royalty.

When the Imperial party landed at Pier A, at the edge of Battery Park, the Sixteenth Infantry of the Regular Army was drawn up under the command of Col. W. W. McCammon, with its regimental band playing the Japanese national anthem and then the "Star-Spangled Banner." A heavy guard of foot and mounted police kept back the crowd. Automobiles, each decorated with small Japanese and American flags, were waiting to carry the party to the Hotel Plaza.

As the cars rounded the corner of Battery Place and Broadway, an unexpected sight met them. The canyon through which so many heroes have ridden was alive again with flying ticker tape and a rain of paper, just as though a Lindbergh, a Byrd or a Fried were returning home. It was a warm and spontaneous welcome. The visitors smiled; the sirens of the motorcycles cleared the street of moving vehicles and the cars of the cortege sped swiftly uptown between the crowded sidewalks.

The Imperial suite consists of Takeo Yamagata, master of ceremonies; Iwakichi Ishikawa, controller of the household of Prince Takamatsu; Dr. Tsuneo Sakamoto, physician; Lieut.-Commander Kyosuke Mizuno, aide-de-camp, and Mme. T. Ochiai, lady-in-waiting.

The only incident to mar the arrival of the Prince and Princess was an incipient Communist demonstration that was quickly quelled by the police.

Canadian Sailors Ready for Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—Active preparations are being made along Toronto's water front on Lake Ontario as well as in the harbors of Canada's other inland seas and rivers for the opening of navigation when upward of 20,000 sailors who have been ashore while the lakes have been icebound will return to their ships. Regular pay envelopes for the sailors and good times for business concerns in port towns will result. A flood of grain will be liberated from the head of the lakes, palatial liners and tramp steamers will steam up the St. Lawrence River to Montreal, 1000 miles from the sea, and from Fort William, Ont., will ply ships to the heart of the continent, returning laden with the products of forests, factories, fields and fisheries.

The new Welland ship canal will be opened formally, and cargo carriers of the upper lakes of 12,000 tons displacement for the first time will pass down to Toronto, Kingston and Prescott, where a new terminal has been constructed to handle part of the 100,000,000 bushels of grain that will come down to Montreal during the season. New York is shipping gold to Canada to finance the accelerated movement of commerce which economists state will attend the opening of navigation.

MARS NEARS EARTH, OBSERVATORY FINDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—It is reported from the new observatory on Round Tower, Copenhagen, that the planet Mars is coming nearer to the earth. Those who have followed the movements of the planet during the last months have observed that it has changed its place among the fixed stars and that the light from it has increased.

The planet Mars moves round the sun at a distance of one-half more seemed capable of anything except the maximum of comfort and efficiency than the distance of the earth from the sun. It is seen best at night, when its shining polar cap is as a white spot. Foggy stripes and channels may also be seen. Recent observations show these to be vegetation belts.

The old Danish Observatory, from which the observations are taken, was built in 1642, and was used at that time by Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer, but later the tower was not considered safe, and the observatory was removed, to be replaced again in 1929, as a public observation tower, where the most modern instruments are used.

HOOVER GETS SALMON FROM BANGOR POOL

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—President Hoover will eat the first salmon to be taken this year from the Bangor Pool at Bangor, Me.

Dr. George O. Smith, a native of Maine, presented the big fish to President Hoover today.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Under the personal supervision of Robert A. Nordblom, managing director

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

DOZAL FURNITURE and auto polishing cloth cleans, polishes without additions; good 25c seller; introductory offer gives 86 profit; sample free; other easy sellers. WILLIAMS CORP., 416 Williams Building, Montclair, N. J.

PART or full-time workers wanted to sell modern foundation garments direct to women; high commissions and generous bonus plan. GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Stamford, Conn. Dept. CS 4.

BOOKS

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SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $20,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated. The procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; no publicity whatever; send only name and address for details. A. W. DIXEY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TWO LARGE MAGNIFICENT OIL PAINTINGS (Italian School) from private property. Buhlstrasse 38, Berne, Switzerland.

HELP WANTED

MEN or women, Christian Scientists preferred, sell pottery base lamp, antique parchment shade with illustration of the original edition of Science and Health. Unlimited field; full or part time. 3-4, 1046 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

MEN'S REPRESENTATIVES

GERMANY—Good agency wanted; confidential line of travelling goods. ADOLF BURGER, Stuttgart, Kelserstr. 35. Suche gute Vertretung; Vertrauens-od. Reisposten.

HAIG & JOHNSON, Brisbane, Australia—Indent agents (Associate). Head office: King House, Queen St., Brisbane. Agents in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Choice income property in perfect running condition, with very select clientele; mountains and sea; no more perfect location, climate or surroundings in State of California; or suitable as country home near town. Address for price, terms, Box 100, Route 4, Santa Cruz, California.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY—Gentlemen's estate or inn; 23 rooms, huge fireplaces, electricity; 100 ft. barn; 40 acres; suitable for golf course; splendid lawn, shade trees; perfect view; 60 miles north of Portland, Me.; main highway; price $12,500. Write 905 Ind. Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

LADIES build a business for yourself without capital in your community selling high-grade line of Hollywood toilet preparations at a popular price; this is a very remunerative business. Write for particulars. LA FINNE'-Ltd., Hollywood, California.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—May 8, large bed-sitting room, dressing room, bath; beautiful house; residential section; 10 minutes church; one $15, two $20 weekly. Address MISS KAUFMANN, 190 Beacon St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FIRE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE—Ten years' experience office manager local insurance agency; age 37; go anywhere. R. L. P., 2016 Chapman St., Houston, Texas.

LOS ANGELES—A young married man wishes to be of service where his experience in railway, investment, banking, general office and department management will be helpful; willing to go anywhere. Address L-19, 911 Van Nuys Bldg.

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWISS PRO JUVENTUTE 1913-1930 in sets and singles, mint and used; trial packets for $1.00 or 1/2 bills or p. o. JOH. R. FLOGERZI, Marktgasse 65, Berne, Switzerland.

SUMMER HOMES

AT STAR LAKE, N. Y., in Adirondacks, admirably situated on lake, to let, unusually cheery home built for owner's comfort; ceiled, screened, furnished, modern conveniences, including electric stove, refrigeration, pump, washer, automatic steam heat, 2 fireplaces, 3 bedrooms, servants' quarters, bath, living room, dining room, kitchen, porches, boat, 2-car garage, screened pavilion; delightful views; woods, water, flowers; references required. Box 231, Coral Gables, Fla.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1686 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 923 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; beautifully furnished; steam heat; elevator; garage adjoining; 3 4 and H cars.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; safe.

NEW YORK CITY—Sublease summer months, seven-room apartment, three baths; West Side overlooking Hudson and Drive; beautifully furnished, roof, large rooms, electric refrigeration; exceptional value; Christian Scientists preferred. For appointment write Box H-13, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, jewelry, etc.; we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO., Established 1813, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

NEW TEA ROOM equipment complete for serving 24. Unit on view at VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL OF ART, 44 St. Botolph St., Boston. Ken. 5393.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Route man that has had some experience. NEW MILLFORD CLEANING CO., Madison Ave., near River Road, New Milford, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BABY'S NURSE, Christian Scientist preferred, experienced; duties include care of 3 babies, also certain responsibility with older children at school. Write Box X-15, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GENERAL housekeeper; family of adults; Bergen, New Jersey. Write Box F-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEMAID, young, strong, capable; New York apartment winter, Long Island summer; references required. MRS. FREDERICK M. GUEST, 465 East 57th St., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PELHAM PINES offers home surroundings, refined care, for infants, children or adults; tutoring if desired; telephone; 4 miles from Lowell. Mail address, Nashua, N. H., R.F.D. 3.

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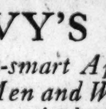

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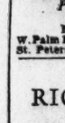

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Hair Cut or Water Wave, 10 frs. Permanent Waving—20% Reduction on tariff on presentation of this advertisement.
Hair Specialities in all branches at moderate prices.
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Best Materials and Workmanship
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HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
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GERMANY

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Filialen in allen Stadtteilen

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Kurfürstendamm 210

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PIANOS RADIOS
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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PARIS VICINITY—For 4 months charming furnished flat, 4 rooms, bath, kitchen, maid's room; garage; telephone; ½ hour from Paris, frequent electric train service. BLANCO, 3 Avenue Opéra, Paris.

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GERMANY

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Standartmaschine *"Ideal"*
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Spez.: Anfertigung mod. Innendekoration

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Heidenkampsweg 37
Tel. Sammelnummer B 4 Steinthor 8841
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Zentralheizungskoks
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AT LOWEST PRICES

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SWITZERLAND

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Founded 1868

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SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

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Place de la Fusterie

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SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

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SWITZERLAND

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Union of South Africa

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Daily Deliveries—Town and Suburbs

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GOWNS and MILLINERY
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Makers of French Pastry and Confectionery
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"Made in sight by men in white"

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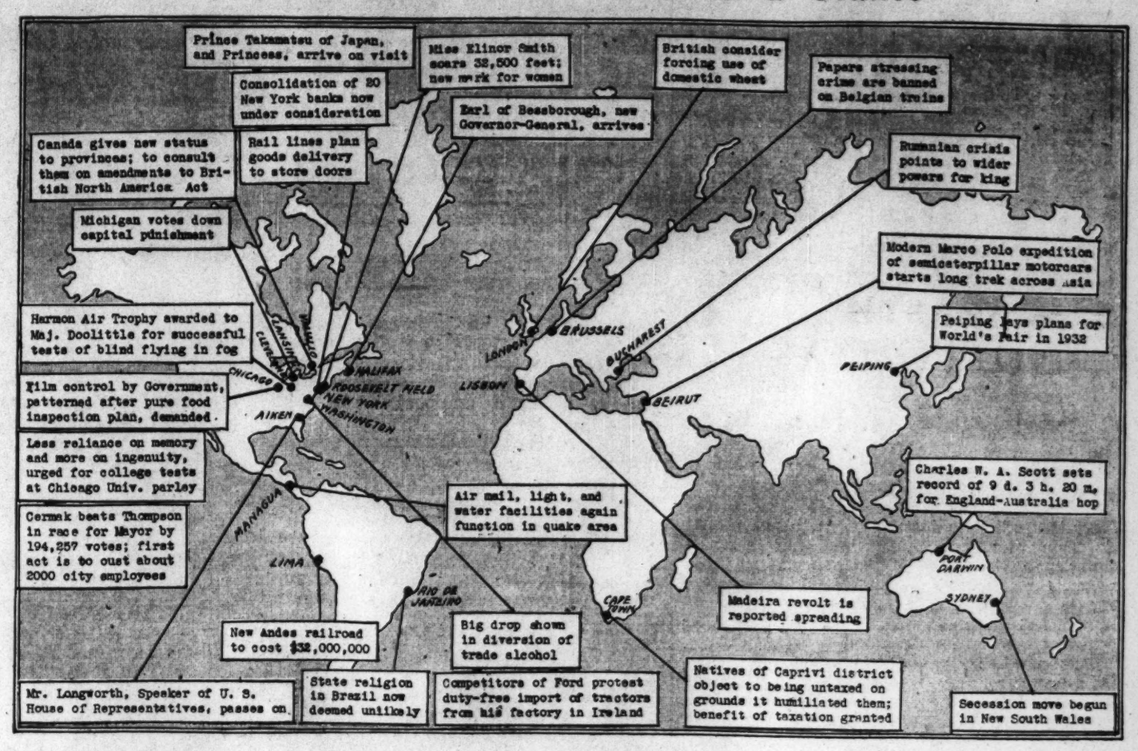
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Prince Takamatsu of Japan, and Princess, arrive on visit
Miss Elinor Smith soars 32,500 feet; new mark for women
British consider forcing use of domestic wheat
Papers stressing crime are banned on Belgian trains
Consolidation of 20 New York banks now under consideration
Earl of Bessborough, new Governor-General, arrives
Canada gives new status to provinces; to consult them on amendments to British North America Act
Rail lines plan goods delivery to store doors
Rumanian crisis points to wider powers for king
Michigan votes down capital punishment
Modern Marco Polo expedition of semicaterpillar motorcars starts long trek across Asia
Harmon Air Trophy awarded to Maj. Doolittle for successful tests of blind flying in fog
Peiping lays plans for World's Fair in 1932
Film control by Government, patterned after pure food inspection plan, demanded.
Less reliance on memory and more on ingenuity, urged for college tests at Chicago Univ. parley
Air mail, light, and water facilities again function in quake area
Cermak beats Thompson in race for Mayor by 194,257 votes; first act is to oust about 2000 city employees
Charles W. A. Scott sets record of 9 d. 3 h. 20 m. for England-Australia hop
New Andes railroad to cost $32,000,000
Big drop shown in diversion of trade alcohol
Madeira revolt is reported spreading
Mr. Longworth, Speaker of U. S. House of Representatives, passes on
State religion in Brazil now deemed unlikely
Competitors of Ford protest duty-free import of tractors from his factory in Ireland
Natives of Caprivi district object to being untaxed on grounds it humiliated them; benefit of taxation granted
Secession move begun in New South Wales
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BEIRUT
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PEIPING
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HALIFAX
ROOSEVELT FIELD
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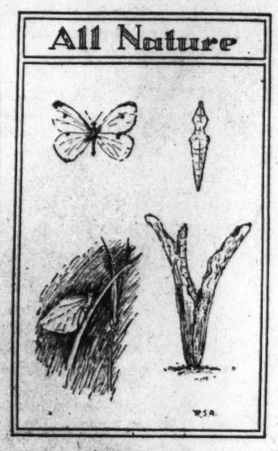


Cabbage Butterfly

PERHAPS the most common butterfly in North America, and the most widely distributed, is a white one, which prefers to place its eggs on cabbage plants.

Although there are two native species of similar appearance, which in times past paid attention to cabbages, they have almost disappeared since the invasion of this European variety.

This white butterfly may be recognized by round spots on its wings. Usually the fore wings of the female are marked by two of these dark dots, with but one on the male's; while the upper points of each are tipped with black or brown. The hind wings of both are apt to be tinged with yellow.

Quite early in the spring these small butterflies appear, and for about two weeks flit about sipping nectar through their long tube-like tongues. The females then visit various members of the mustard family to glue their small yellow eggs to the leaves; but when cabbage plants are available, they prefer these.

It takes about a week for the eggs to hatch into tiny, bright green caterpillars, which at once begin voracious feeding. In less than a month they experience several molts, each time becoming larger and more greedy as they bore their way into the heart of the cabbage. When fully grown, they usually leave their host plants and attach themselves to stones, boards or fence posts, shed their green slips and appear as dingy chrysalids of a similar color to whatever they are sheltering beneath.

Great care should be exercised in controlling, by suitable sprays, the early broods before the cabbages begin to develop, for there are three generations of these white butterflies each year in the north—with the late chrysalids wintering over.

A Word a Day

Asceticism

As-cet'-i-cism is accented on the second syllable; sound *a* as in *account*, *e* as in *end*, each *i* as in *ft*, *c* as *s*, last *s* as *z*. As-cet'-ic is similarly pronounced with second *c* as *k*.

Asceticism came to us from the Greek ἀσκεῖν (askein), "to practice, exercise, train," embodying a metaphor taken from the ancient wrestling place where victory rewarded those who had best trained their bodies.

The ancient ascetics denounced the material world as evil and despicable, and believed that their salvation might be accomplished only by withdrawing from it, and through rigid self-denial, fasting, self-inflicted physical pain, etc., gain favor in the sight of the Almighty.

Many things were forbidden for reasons other than being "unclean"; for instance, the Levitical law allowed the eating of locusts, grasshoppers, crickets, roaches, etc., and at the same time forbade rabbits, storks, swine, etc. Some ascetics would eat no flesh for fear of absorbing the "soul" of the animal which was supposed to reside in the blood, thereby reinforcing lower appetites and instincts.

Example: "The early Christian church, in its horror of sensuality, came near turning toward excessive asceticism, which called forth great exhortations on the part of Paul."

Note. First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

A Quotation for Today

GOOD resolutions: To do the best I can from morn till night; to pray for strength to do distasteful things; to keep odds and ends in place; and to do all things with a cheerful heart.
—HILLMAN.

The Mail Bag

Vancouver, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

We have had The Christian Science Monitor in our home for about six months now. I have gained one friend in England through the Mail Bag, but I thought I should like to have some more pen friends, so decided to write to the Monitor.

I am 15 years old and am in the second year of high school. I like reading and am collecting stamps. I have a pair of pigeons which I got about a month ago. They are just building their nest. We have a small cottage up a mountain seven miles from here, and we go up there every week-end.

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I always enjoy reading it. I should like to receive letters, especially from boys in countries other than North America, but letters from anywhere will be acceptable.

Harry B.

Beacon, New York

Dear Editor:

We have the good fortune to be living in a district with many historical memories and spots. Above our town on the mountains, stands a monumental shaft of the Revolutionary soldiers on the spot where they once lighted "beacon" fires. I was greatly interested in seeing the blue glass which is still remaining in the windows of the only house in Kingston which survived when the British soldiers burned the city. But, of course, we can't hope to compete with Massachusetts or Virginia's many historical spots. I suppose I am rather silly talking of those old places in this modern aviation age!

I wonder if any of the other Mail Baggers are as delighted as I am at finding "My Friend Chico" back in the Monitor again. My mother and I hope some day to have the opportunity of visiting the Central and South American countries. We are great backers of the "See America First" slogan.

I am 17 years old, and interested in reading and dramatics. I should like especially to hear from Ireland or Scotland as some of my people came from those countries. With the hope that we will always have the Mail Bag.

Betty M.

Lawrence Park, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Dear Editor:

Although I have read the Monitor for a number of years this is my first time to send a letter to the Mail Bag. We live in a suburb of Erie, and there are many historical things of interest here, among them the Anthony Wayne block house, Commander Perry's ship, the Niagara, and the house in which he stayed.

I have a brother and sister who are twins and one other sister younger than I. I should be glad to write to any girl about my age (13) who would be interested.

Margaret B.

Beverly Hills, California

Dear Editor:

While I have always read and enjoyed the Monitor, I have never fully appreciated its value and helpfulness until the "Junior Monitor Meeting" at our church. The meeting was conducted entirely by the pupils of the Sunday School. Every phase of the Monitor was discussed and new ideas for scrapbooks, school material, and hobbies were given. The meeting was intensely interesting and very helpful. Since that meeting I have been able to find more material for both school and home.

Beverly Hills is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Our high school is lovely and it affords many opportunities that other schools do not have.

I am 14 years old and I should like very much to correspond with girls anywhere, and I will answer all letters I may receive. Best wishes to all the Mail Baggers.

Dorothy D.

Ludlow, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

We are taking this opportunity to express our gratitude for the Monitor in our home. My little brother enjoys Waddles and Snubs very much. While we live in Ludlow, we attend the Christian Science Sunday School in Newport, Kentucky.

Ludlow has a population of about 7000. It has grown rapidly in the last five years. This little town gives its people many pleasant enjoyments through its own natural resources. We have Devon Park for flower and berry picking, hiking and there is a tennis court, golf course and bridle path. There are seven hills in this park from which there are many splendid views. We also have the Ohio River for swimming and fishing, and in the winter there is skating at Lagoon Lake. The places of historical interest, such as the underground tunnels, are being preserved.

I shall be happy to receive letters from boys anywhere. I am 13 years of age, and in the seventh grade.

William G.

The following would like to receive letters:

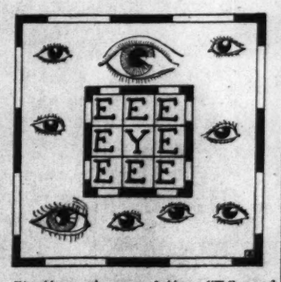
For Girls

Betty L. (12), San Francisco, Calif.—Belongs to Girl Scouts. Interested in music, fancy work and outdoor sports.
Mary Jane B. (12), Chehalis, Wash.—Especially from England.
Virginia H. (12), Kansas City, Mo.—Especially from foreign lands. Interested in stamps and outdoor sports.
Jeanette S. (14), Omaha, Neb.
Helen W. (15), Omaha, Neb.
Lugenia H. (14), Wilmington, Calif.
Grace H. (15), Los Angeles, Calif.
Isabel S., Billerica, Mass.—Belongs to Girl Scouts.

For Boys

Robert G. (12), Detroit, Mich.—Interested in stamps.
Felix P., Twin Falls, Idaho.—Interested in stamps.

Eye Puzzle



Starting at any letter "E," and moving one square at a time, right or left, up or down, or diagonally, see how many times you can spell the word "Eye." You will be surprised at the number of times this is possible.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Poet Puzzle:

Lane.
Oars.
Note.
Gear.
Felt.
Ears.
Life.
Lead.
Over.
What.
(Longfellow.)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours."

Invincible

Denver, Colo.

"PLEASE take a letter," says a traveling man, pausing beside the public typist's desk at the Regent Hotel here. And as Mrs. Lottie Luce's agile fingers pepper the keys of her machine he doesn't dream—if he doesn't know her—that she isn't using her eyes and hasn't been for 23 years!

If she takes down the work for later transcription, then the one who dictates notes with interest and dawning admiration that Mrs. Luce employs a Braille system of shorthand.

In answer to questions how she does it, she answers, "Well—why not?" with a quick sparkling smile. Not only has she made a success in business through two decades of sightless service, but she has kept house since her marriage 13 years ago, mastered the piano, and carried on most of her own sewing, as well as doing now and then exquisite embroidery.

Not a slight achievement this, even for a woman with all her so-called normal faculties!

Mrs. Luce spent her youth in Detroit, taking her first position as stenographer in a labor union office. In 1905 she changed her residence to Denver and became a public typist at the Regent.

Two years later loss of sight forced her to "start all over again"—and this she did! A courageous period of learning touch typing and Braille shorthand followed; then, newly equipped, she returned to her job at the hotel.

"Of course I come to work alone," laughs Mrs. Luce, "the entire 14 blocks. Usually, I walk; on occasions I take a street car."

"I have kept on happily," she adds, "because I've felt all along that when one channel seems to close another opens."

In Lighter Vein

Thoughtful

"Mother and Dad think we ought to wait several months before getting married."

"But I dislike long engagements."

"I know, but we have to give them time to find a larger house."

"For Valor"

Here's to the fellow, courageous and bold,
And brave as the knights in the legends of old;
Here's to that hero, there never was greater,
The bane of the barber, the hat boy, the waiter.
May time never bring his renown to eclipse,
Or lessen his glory: He never gives tips.

—Chicago Daily News.

Mr. Pulitzer

Don Seitz, in his life of Joseph Pulitzer, tells a story of a young reporter on the New York World who was sent to cover a revival meeting, and to whom in the midst of the proceedings an exhorter bent and said: "Will you not come forward?"

"Excuse me," was the reply, "but I am a reporter and am here only on business."

"But," said the revivalist, "there is no business so momentous as the Lord's."

"Maybe not," said the reporter, "but you don't know Mr. Pulitzer."—*Boston Globe.*

Believe It or Not!

Friend: "Do you really think you ought to leave your car unlocked?"

Midget Car Owner: "That's all right, I have the engine in my pocket."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Newspapers in Open Diplomacy

MODERN nations have instituted what is known as open diplomacy. They have a free press. It would seem at first sight, therefore, that all negotiations of an international character should be public, and that it is the function of the press to give publicity to those negotiations. If the statesmen lapse into secrecy, should not the press reveal their private talks? Should not the press, when it discloses facts, be congratulated on its alertness?

The answers to these questions are not so simple as would appear. For open diplomacy does not mean that the statesmen should dispute in the market place. It does not mean that when they and their experts are engaged in the study of figures on which a compromise may be based they should be constantly deafened by the cries of the crowd. Accommodations imply mutual concessions; an agreement often can be reached only by sacrifices on either side. Now an accord is, in some circumstances, such an advantage that it greatly overweighs the disadvantages it may impose on the parties. When it is completed it should be openly announced, openly examined, openly criticized, openly accepted or rejected.

But usually it would never be reached at all if, at each stage of the conversations, tentative proposals and unrelated circumstances were disclosed and held up for national reprobation. In this kind of reporting the advantages of accord are lost sight of. Public opinion in each country can easily be stirred by a recital of concessions secretly being made, and a promising agreement which has undoubted benefits may be wrecked.

Therefore, open diplomacy should not exclude private negotiations, and a free press should not necessarily apply itself to the ferreting out of secrets at inopportune moments. When international affairs are delicately balanced, the negotiators should be allowed considerable discretion. They should not be subjected to outbursts of national passion. There will be plenty of time to repudiate their work afterward if they really go wrong, but the opportunity should be afforded them of reaching conclusions and presenting the case for them.

Such seem to be the ethics of so-called open diplomacy and of a so-called free press. But this code, which has never been authoritatively formulated, is continually broken. On the navy question probably half a dozen instances of mischief-making by premature revelations could be discovered. And when France and Italy were at last on the eve of making an arrangement which, on the whole, is fairly satisfactory for both countries and to the rest of the world, sudden alarm was created by the partial disclosures of one extremely able journalist. Had the statesmen not acted with remarkable rapidity, the prospect of an accord would have been lost.

It is time, therefore, to get this matter of privacy and publicity in international affairs straight. One cannot blame a particular journalist for ability in his profession. He may genuinely believe he is rendering a service to his country in revealing and attempting to destroy a project which comports concessions, inimical in his eyes, to the interests of his country. By the existing journalistic code he is commended. The question is whether the existing code is good.

Not enough attention has been paid to this problem of publicity in the new conditions of public diplomacy. It may be impossible to lay down hard-and-fast rules. It may be that, in the last resort, it is a problem of conscience whose answer cannot be given by anyone save the individual journalist. And yet, when one thinks of the possible consequences of untimely revelations which stir up public passions and jeopardize good relations, one feels that some greater effort should be made by competent persons to formulate guiding regulations for the proper conduct of international negotiations and of the attitude toward those negotiations of responsible newspapers and newspaper men.

Michael Friedsam

A MERCHANT who achieved much for the civic betterment but who constantly sought to merge himself with that public good so that he would not be singled out for praise—such a man was Col. Michael Friedsam. "The business man can serve his country best by attending to business," was his answer to former Governor Smith, a close friend, who urged him to go into politics. Rising through various positions in the store of his uncle, B. Altman of New York, he finally became head of the firm in 1913.

To Colonel Friedsam, president of the Fifth Avenue Association, is ascribed the impulse for many of the improvements that have made that thoroughfare one of the world's famous roadways. His interests were coördinated with public welfare. Thus his devotion to the improvement of Fifth Avenue led him into studies of means of improving rapid transit facilities.

Colonel Friedsam's interest in the new generation was manifested in his activities for educational progress. He headed a state commission in 1925 that worked out an improved way of financing the public school system, speeding improvements that had been postponed repeatedly because of obsolete methods. To his efforts, primarily, are due the present ways of aiding rural schools in New York State. His charitable work was extensive and took no account of creeds.

Besides the civic and business interests which absorbed much of his time, he found relaxation in art collecting, devoting himself largely to the Flemish school, and gathering pictures, sculpture and objects of art that are valued at $10,000,000. Because of his interest in the arts and in international service he was decorated as commander of the Legion of Honor by France. A mere list of the social and civic honors heaped upon Colonel Friedsam would require hundreds of words, but the spirit that underlay them could be summed up in the phrase that has been applied to him again and again: "A public-spirited citizen of the best type."

A Welcome Truce in Cuba

BECAUSE the United States—generally regarded as Cuba's "big brother"—has not flatly disavowed the Machado Government, the American people have frequently been accused of supporting an oppressive régime in the Island Republic. It is the more fitting, therefore, that efforts to ameliorate disturbing political conditions there should come from American sources. The "truce" arranged by Ambassador Guggenheim between President Machado and some of his opponents will be widely welcomed.

It is not yet clear how far the new armistice will extend or how permanent it will be. But already the situation has been greatly improved by the release of political prisoners, the lifting of restrictions on the press and the partial restoration of constitutional guarantees. An unwonted cordiality of atmosphere and signs of a definite determination to work out a peaceful settlement of Cuba's difficulties are indicated, perhaps nowhere better than in the statement of Clemente Vasquez Bello, president of the Senate:

> The concessions made by the régime necessitate the finding of a formula to guarantee the existence of the Republic. The Administration is willing to amend any laws and acts that may be deemed by the people to have been erroneous. With the assistance of Congress, it will facilitate the reorganization of political parties and the organization of others so that the people of Cuba may elect with complete liberty the future officials of the nation and rulers of the country's destinies.

Of course one of the chief difficulties is that the exercise of "complete liberty" in elections is necessarily postponed because most of the officials have recently been elected for long terms. However, Señor Bello's declaration does reflect a disposition to remedy abuses, and if carried out in good faith may go far toward allaying the unrest which for many months has appeared ready to erupt at any moment into civil war.

That discontent has not broken forth in a general uprising has not been due to fear of American intervention. Indeed, Secretary Stimson made it quite clear last October that the United States would interfere, not to maintain a particular government, but only in case Cuba found itself unable to obtain "a government" of reasonable stability. Americans have never presumed to deny to Cubans the "right of revolution." The chief reason for the avoidance of an outbreak is the fact that in the last few months Cuba has been developing a new style in revolutions.

The Oppositionists, represented mainly by the Union Naçionalista, have borrowed some most effective tactics from Mahatma Gandhi. Noncoöperation and passive resistance have become their principal weapons. There have been sporadic disturbances, bombings and student riots, but the consistent policy has been nonviolent agitation.

Nonpayment of taxes, a campaign against the purchase of lottery tickets—from which part of the government revenue is derived—resort to judicial processes, punctiliously legal use of pamphlets when newspapers have been suppressed and orderly public meetings have been factors in this strategy.

Abstention from voting—less than 20 per cent of the electorate participated in the November election—is another form of protest. It is a familiar one in Latin America, but the remainder of the program of "peaceful pressure" can only be regarded as a happy innovation.

Whether it will succeed completely remains to be seen, but the present truce and the apparent decision of the Machado Government to conciliate opposition and remedy certain abuses are evidence that much benefit has already accrued from the "new revolution."

The Public Right to Beauty

THE lively discussion now in progress in the columns of the New York press, concerning the artistic and architectural values of the edifices planned for the so-called Radio City, to be built on Fifth Avenue at the initiation and cost of John D. Rockefeller Jr., marks an almost wholly new phase of American public sentiment.

In the United States no law exists for the protection of the public against the erection of architectural monstrosities in any city. The rights of property are sacred; the right of the people to demand the protection of beauty spots is nowhere recognized. A start has been made toward assuring at least a measure of symmetry and artistic order in cities by the adoption of zoning plans, but while these prescribe the size and purposes of buildings to be erected in specified sections of the town, they do not cover the question of their artistic quality.

Nor has America, as France has, any legal provision for the preservation of places or edifices of beauty. Such may be sacrificed to the demands of trade or commerce without recourse on the part of the people, to whom their loss constitutes a real deprivation.

Mr. Rockefeller is planning the development of an amusement center, covering two blocks, fronting on Fifth Avenue, and extending back to Sixth Avenue in New York. The site is in the very center of Manhattan Island. No spot could be more admirably selected for a great contribution to the architectural dignity and taste of the city. But the claim is made that the models of the buildings to be erected fall far short of any promise of such dignity or beauty. The appeal is made to Mr. Rockefeller to discard the suggestions of his architects and to stand as the munificent patron of a true architectural triumph.

Those who appeal to him have some reason to hope that their representations will be heeded. In France he has contributed generously to the reconstruction of the Cathedral at Rheims, which German shells had left a pathetic ruin, and to the repair of the palaces at Fontainebleau and Versailles. In Geneva he is furnishing the money which shall provide for the League of Nations a stately library building. In his own country he is rebuilding the historic town of Williamsburg and the College of William and Mary in Virginia, thereby rendering an inestimable service to those who believe that American historic shrines should be preserved for all time. All this constitutes a notable record of service to the finer side of life.

Now there exists no law to which appeal may be made for protection against the erection of an architectural monstrosity on Fifth Avenue. Time was that any public protest against the right of a landowner to do what he chose on his own land would have been looked upon as something more than an impertinence, and indeed an almost anarchistic assault upon the right of property. What is interesting about the New York controversy today is that those responsible for the tentative building plans adopt no such defiant attitude as this. They explain, excuse, and defend their plans without for a moment questioning the right of the public to demand such explanation. Mr. Rockefeller, himself, has not spoken, but it is perfectly apparent from the attitude of his representatives that he too is giving considerable attention to the public protest.

Whether the buildings as planned are fit or otherwise seems to many less important than the fact that out of this controversy will unquestionably proceed a wider acceptance of the right of the public to demand that property owners shall not wantonly and needlessly offend by monstrous or inharmonious buildings that sense of beauty and architectural harmony which should be inculcated by those responsible for the appearance of city streets.

Governmental "Best Sellers"

PUBLIC documents should become better sellers if a recent proposal by George H. Carter, Public Printer of the United States, is adopted by the Government Printing Office. He would arrange to distribute such publications through book dealers in large cities. Presumably, no futuristic jackets and well-phrased "blurbs" would be used to promote the Congressional Record, much as these devices might increase its circulation. The scheme is proposed merely to increase revenue for the printing office and to deliver documents more promptly to the public.

The Government's "best sellers" usually relate to topics which have received publicity in the daily press. For example, those documents in greatest demand now include a report by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, publications on radio and call stations, and the 1930 census reports. The Public Printer's estimate of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 additional revenue yearly which could be raised by promoting the sale of such documents does not seem too high.

Increased revenue for the printing office, however, is less important than the time that could be saved for those who buy the publications. Everyone who has ordered a governmental document and waited days, or even weeks, for its delivery by mail will favor trying the new plan.

By Their Fruits

WHEN Houdini staged his exposés of spiritualism, duplicating by sleight-of-hand methods the feats of professional mediums, he was subjected to a storm of protest from spiritualists who claimed that he was doing them a great injustice. Now one who puts himself forward as a leading member of their own craft has staged an even more striking exposé by a public statement that his séances, extending over a period of eleven years, "were all a fake."

There is little doubt that the "confession" is intended to be without a loophole. "I've never seen a ghost and don't believe anyone else has," the erstwhile "medium" is quoted as having stated before Joseph Dunninger, chairman of a committee named by a magazine to expose fake spiritualism. "I'm sick and tired of giving séances and having spiritualism reap the profit." To which he added that when ghosts appear at his séances they are himself in the flesh. This strikingly reminds one of what Houdini declared and demonstrated in his antispiritualistic lectures in various sections of America.

There is no intention here simply to tear down anything, but such an exposé may do much good, for when one appreciates that, as Mr. Dunninger stated, $5,000,000 is spent annually in New York alone for alleged spiritualistic phenomena, it is obvious that many persons are adherents to spiritualistic beliefs, or at least more or less interested in them. Such a confession as the one that has thus been made should, therefore, make it clear to all that, when anyone is placing faith in alleged revelations at séances, he is running grave risks of deception, if indeed he is not actually courting it.

Editorial Notes

To call an ordinary telephone number and hear a pleasant-voiced operator reply with the impressive statement, "A Century of Progress," is a common experience in Chicago. The young lady is not merely being optimistic in reporting the age. She is using the correct but not so often heard title of the Chicago World's Fair of 1933. She is its switchboard mistress.

Will Hays is quoted as saying, "The new younger generation promises to support clean, high-purposed entertainment." Does that by any chance imply a promise that he will have that type of motion picture entertainment provided for them?

With signs of spring on every hand, may not the order of the Quebec Legislature prohibiting illuminated signs advertising liquor, except on licensed stores, be taken as a sign of a coming dry spell?

The London Passing Show tells of the search for a new name for domestic servants. In the United States the search is largely for the servants.

Though 1400 critics do pass on a Yale play, what really counts is to have it "pass" the millions who will make up its public audience.

To Church by Ox Wagon

THE return of spring—real spring—is long delayed on Canada's prairie lands. The hand of the giant Winter has been so long clasped hard over the fields it has become numb and seems fixed forever. Perchance a new Ice Age has crept down for a few centuries' visit. The last of the woodpiles are dug from snow banks; haystacks gradually disappear; flour barrels are scraped near the bottom. The weeks pass; it is hard to be patient. After winter, spring is sometimes far behind.

But it comes. It comes with a rush to pay for its long delay. In the night the wind changes to the southwest and in the morning the snow has softened. Then comes a time of slow, plodding labor; of sinking deep in the watery snow. The old, hard roads of winter become treacherous. Loaded sleighs slip and lurch and overturn at the soft spots. Animals flounder about in the deep slush. It is a testing time for men and beasts. Harness snaps and breaks; feet sink down through the snow into the water beneath.

Then some morning on the top of a slight rise of ground appears the first patch of old dried grass. It is not beautiful, but it is the most welcome sight in the prairie world. It expands itself into acres of grass overnight. Out from their months of prison come the animals. The calves rush about butting each other in glad release. Horses roll and roll again on the soft moist ground. A prairie gopher sits on his mound of sand blinking in the sunshine. A meadow lark answers itself many times.

Sometimes the nights are sharp and cold, freezing and tightening the work of the sun. Then the sun loosens the reluctant grasp of the frost. There is a titanic struggle for possession of the brown earth. But the farmer knows now who will win; he no longer has the doubts of winter. The fields have come back to him; they are his to labor over once again. It is a time of incredible activity; another chance, and hope rises again.

* * *

When the Wilsons decided to go to church there was a bustle of preparation. It was Easter Sunday. Always they had gone to church on Easter Sundays. Many other Sundays, too, of course, but Easter seemed a day of special memories. The memories were all of England. Memories of the new green of hedgerows, of walking down lanes, of friends joining them through gaps in the hedge, first violets and buttercups, bunches of early daffodils carried from gardens to brighten the ancient church.

Only a small detached part of the church was used. Old arches and roofless gable ends crumbled beneath the ivy. They had been crumbling for nobody knew how many hundreds of years. It was hard to keep the ivy from covering the windows of the small wing that had been saved and restored for use. Inside, it was dim and quiet; the daffodils made bright spots against the gray stone. When the bells rang out the flowers seemed to tremble with the vibrations of air.

But now the Wilsons had come to a new country and they had a new church. It stood on the corner of one of the neighboring farms. It was made of wide unpainted boards. On each side were three small square windows. The roof, too, was made with boards of the same kind, bent into a bow shape to shed the rain. A tin stovepipe pushed through the curve of the roof.

So Richard leads out the two red oxen to the heavy wagon. He is not too eager. The labor of going may be greater than the meager results. Awakened memories may become regrets. But Elsie insists.

"We mustn't be careless, Dick, by just being in a new country."

"Yes, it's new all right. It's still raw. We came about a hundred years too soon."

"But not for Evelyn and Harry. When they're as old as we are everything will be different."

"Yes, they'll soon get old in this country."

"Aw, Dick, you're only tired. You can rest all the way there."

"Yes, we'll all rest—rest sitting on the bottom of the wagon without springs."

And so with a mingling of protests and eagerness the family climbs into the high box of the wagon. The oxen swing into their swaying stride and the wheels go bumping over the gopher holes.

In the early springtime the prairie country is a series of shallow lakes and flat islands. The great mass of melting snow floods the lowlands. Under the warm suns of later spring the temporary waters disappear. These are the "sloughs" of the prairie country.

The oxen move along. They swing slowly over the dry lands and force themselves carefully through the sloughs. They are resigned and patient; nothing is too hard for them. They undertake all things, but they refuse to be hurried.

"Oh, Mother, is that the ocean?"

"No, Evelyn, just another slough."

"Oh, but it's such a big one, and we can't see the ends of it."

"If we can't go round we'll go through."

"But Mother, it'll be deep."

"What do you think, Dick; should we go round?"

"It seems to join up with all the other sloughs. It'll have to be either turn around or go through."

"Oh, Father, don't go back; we want to see the church."

* * *

"Hush, Harry, Father knows best. It may be deep."

"And there might be soft mud on the bottom, too, Mother; and the oxen might get stuck fast."

"Perhaps, Harry; now, children, let Father think."

"Aw, Father, we don't care about the church. We can sing at home."

"It looks too wide, Dick; don't you think we could wait until next week?"

"No, not a day! These critters never turn back. They're the world's best oxen. Come on, you! Salt of the Earth. Hey, Buck! Bright!"

Into the icy slough they go, carefully feeling their way toward the opposite shore. For a long distance the water was shallow. Then the huge hubs of the wheels were covered. They were nearly halfway over. By trailing their hands over the wagon edge, those inside could scrape the snowy scum from the top of the water. The frozen layer became thicker as they moved on. Then the oxen stopped moving altogether.

"Oh, Mummy, I'm afraid. The water's coming through!"

The wagon swayed and moved forward again. It made a jagged path through the ice. The oxen stopped; they shook their heads; their long horns made a clicking sound as they struck together.

"Oh, Father, the wagon's floating. I want to get out."

"Everybody quiet, now."

"What is it, Dick? What'll we do?"

"It's the ice. There wasn't any on the other side, but it's getting thicker out from this side. It catches the oxen right around the neck. They can't seem to break it any more."

* * *

"Let's turn around; can't we go back?"

"We can't turn in this ice. It'd upset everything in a minute."

"Oh, Mother, let's get out. Can't we get out?"

"Um . . . mm . . . the wagon's moving. I'm scared. Oh!"

"Quiet, now. Quiet, children. Here now, put your coats over your heads now. Keep your eyes tight shut. You won't be scared if you can't see. Old Buck and Bright will pull us out; they always do."

"Father, will they really?"

"Sure, they will; just keep your eyes shut tight; they'll start in a minute. No, don't move, I'll tell you what I'm doing. . . . I'm taking a big board out from the bottom of the wagon. Now don't move if you feel a little water. . . . Now, . . . I'm pushing the board out on the ice. . . . Now, I'm taking this little board I had for a seat . . . just a minute now . . . I'm crawling out on the big board. Don't move now while father breaks the ice with the little board. . . . Hear that! . . . It's breaking. . . . Don't look. . . . Don't move. . . . I'm in front of old Buck, now. . . . Hear that! . . . Hey, you, Buck! Come on, Bright! . . . Hey! Hey! . . . Hang tight! We're coming. . . . Hey, Buck! you! Hang on the sides back there . . . we're moving. . . . Steady . . . we're moving . . . don't rock! . . . all right . . . all right, they're touching bottom again. Fine! Fine! . . . Now uncover your heads if you like. . . . See, here's the edge. . . . Here we are. . . . Just a minute. . . . Up a little farther. . . . All right! Fine! Fine! Now everybody out for a run to get warm. We'll give old Buck and Bright a chance to get their breath."

A. R. E.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

State Debts and Federal Government

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your edition of Feb. 25, 1931, you report the following statement by Dr. Vargas, President of Brazil, in regard to the difficulties which certain of its federal states are experiencing in meeting their financial obligations:

> The problem is demanding an urgent solution on account of its reflection on the nation's credit. It is necessary that the Federal Government assume responsibility for the external debts of all the states.

In 1897 the Government of the Argentine Republic came to the same conclusion in regard to the debts of some of its provinces, and for the same reasons.

From a purely financial point of view, the United States is in the fortunate position of having nothing to fear from the defaults and repudiations of Mississippi and other states of the Union, but "credit" has other implications than those which are purely financial, and only recently President Hoover observed: "Our country is rich enough to do any justice. No country is rich enough to do an injustice."

I am aware, of course, that the United States Government was not a party to the debts incurred and repudiated by Mississippi, etc., and may hold that it itself has committed no unjust act, but it tolerates injustice and violation of its Constitution (Article I, Section 10 [1]) by states which it protects and represents diplomatically, and the difference between "commit" and "permit" seems to me to be parallel to that between treason and misprision.

The stock argument that the Federal Government cannot do anything in the matter is surely confuted by the fact that it actually has obtained a settlement on its own holdings of defaulted state bonds. The fact that its most recent settlement of the kind was made in 1928, with North Carolina, is sufficient answer for those who shrug their shoulders and dismiss the old state bond question as "ancient history" to which no importance can be attached today.

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Obedience in Letter and Spirit

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While serving as general sales manager of a national organization, it was conclusively demonstrated that the desire to be obedient to the spirit and letter of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States would raise the standard of thinking of associated workers.

For many years it had been the custom in the organization to hold an annual banquet during the Christmas holidays for members of the sales force. Each recurring occasion revived the hope that liquor would be eliminated from the table, but apparently without success.

The last year of my affiliation with the company, as the date for the banquet drew near, it became very clear to me that true obedience was willing "compliance with that which is required by authority; subjection to rightful restraint or control," as Webster's New International Dictionary defines it. Timid conservatism was inadmissible, and the presiding officer was informed, "There must be no liquor served at the banquet this year." The answer seemed naturally in order. "None will be served," and none was served. It was particularly interesting to observe that throughout the entire evening not one individual present even commented on the absence of liquor from the table.

The promise of the Master Christian that "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me" (John xii:32) is as capable of practical performance today as when originally uttered.

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The Nature of an Oath

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sections 2 and 3 of Article VI of the Constitution of the United States read in part:

> This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.
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> The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution.

Many clear-thinking citizens are unable to understand how voting to make legal what the Constitution makes illegal can be twisted into support of the Constitution. If this be support, what would be opposition?

The question put in court, to children and persons of subnormal intelligence about to testify would seem to be in order here, "Do you understand the nature of an oath?"

East Boston, Mass. F. W. MERRICK.

An Explanation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many are the explanations being offered for the present economic situation all over the world, but some of these at least cannot be correct ones in that they relate solely to local conditions.

One possible explanation which I have not seen suggested is that the purchasing power of money generally was lessened during and after the war. In other words, the price of commodities soared very high. Thus what we are going through is really a purchaser's strike, a perhaps unconscious and unorganized protest against the maintenance of the war-time high prices, and consequent loss of value of the people's medium of exchange, and relief may only be obtained by a still greater reduction in the cost of commodities which will lure the money out of its hiding places, and put it again into circulation.

That there is as much money in the world today as ever there was, and even more, goes without saying. That there are more people, and consequently greater need for goods, should also be evident, and that the public may have grown weary of war-time prices in a time of peace and plenty, seems a logical conclusion.

This is far more than a local condition, be it noticed, and seems to offer a better explanation of the world crisis than some of the others, although, doubtless, this may have resulted from more than a single cause.

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